CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,406—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 26, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th Apr.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th „
† SIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes	2nd May
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† MALWA	2370	500	C. F. Preston	16th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.
B.I. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th „
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th „
B.I. SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

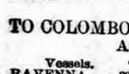
Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3386	700	.....	23rd Apr.
SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	7th May.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	21st „
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 8, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
				about
AMPHITRITE (Extra)	B. Vidos	4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 139

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

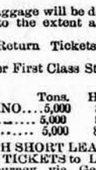
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th April '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
13th April, 1891.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th *May 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASTON HALL	S. Fowler	3,800	400	4th May, '91.

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate Rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1891.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 15th April, and the S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at noon, on 11th April, calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 12th April, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th April, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3360	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	15th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th „

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.
Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 19th April, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

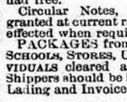
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, ware housed, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission,* and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette,* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE "CLUB" TENNIS BALL.

THE "CLUB" TENNIS BALL is the outcome of many experiments which have been made for the purpose of obtaining a Ball that would better resist the action of the Indian Climate than any of those in general use. Made by a special process of manufacture, the "Club" is offered as a REALLY SPLENDID TENNIS BALL, guaranteed to retain its elasticity for a long period, and remaining unaffected by climatic influences.

Rs. 8 Per Dozen, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IS IT NOT MALARIA THAT TROUBLES YOU?

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

KEEP a Bottle of this Marvellous Remedy by you at Home or Travelling. Instant relief is guaranteed in all forms of Fevers. Ague, Chill, Malarious, Intermittent, Remittent, and Bilious Fevers are positively cured in few Doses. Eradicates and neutralises the Poison, quick and complete. Don't buy any other, but insist upon this Remedy; because

IT IS UNRIVALLED AND HAS NO EQUAL!

Try a Bottle and convince yourself; it cures while other remedies fail. Pills or fluid Re. 1-8. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON and Co., Market; VALI HOOSAN and Co., Medow Street; D. P. MADON and Co., at Surat; JAMSED and Co., Kurrachee. Pills are perfectly tasteless, but completely soluble in the Stomach.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFAC'G. CO., 54, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S HOT WEATHER DRINKS.

PHILLIPS' LIME JUICE.

Prepared from Finest West India Limes, per bottle, Re. 1-4; per doz., Rs. 13-8.

PHILLIPS' LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

The finest Lime Juice, combined with such other substances as are required to produce a cordial. A tablespoonful taken with Iced or Aerated Water forms a cooling, refreshing, and wholesome drink, increasing the appetite, and purifying the blood. Per bottle, Re. 1-4; per doz., Rs. 13-8.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

A genuine preparation; makes a delicious beverage with plain or Aerated Waters, very cooling and gratifying to feverish patients. Per bottle, As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST IN CIRCULATION.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. **PHILLIPS & CO. LD.** POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.

PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	As.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glaze Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

SPARKLING ÆRATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

We pay special attention to the production of these Beverages, our long experience as manufacturers enabling us to maintain the high reputation these Waters have gained in Bombay.

The water from which they are manufactured is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, and no trouble is spared to render them pure and healthful.

New machines have lately been erected in the Factory, with the latest improvements, to charge the Waters with gas at a high pressure, making them in the highest degree Sparkling and Agreeable.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Orders for Ærated Waters in quantities of three Dozens and upwards will be DELIVERED FREE ON COOLIE HIRE to any part of Malabar Hill, Colaba, or Byculla, or reasonable distance from the Esplanade Road, Fort.

Special Terms given to Messes, Clubs, and Hotel-keepers, and other Large Consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

Awarded Silver Medal for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

"SALISBURYS,"

	Rs.	a.
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2	8

"IMPERIALS,"

HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50	per box	2 0

"MAYOS,"

MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long	per box of 100	3 8

"BEACONSFIELDS"

Are manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100.

No.	1—4½ inches long	per box	3 0
„	2—4 „	„	2 12
„	3—3½ „ (thin)	„	2 8

Our new Factory, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,

Head Office,
MADRAS.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

HOMEWARD BOUND VOYAGEURS

WILL FIND A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF REQUISITES AT

THORPE & CO'S

IN

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR THE VOYAGE OR TO MEET THE CLIMATIC CHANGES OF THE CONTINENT OR ENGLAND.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy, Medium, and Light Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.
DECK SUITS, for Morning Wear, Flannel and Silk and Wool, White Long Cloth, Shirts, Bands, or Collars attached.
OXFORD and FRENCH Print Shirts, Collars attached, Best Wove, Flannel, and Silk and Wool Shirts.
UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambs Wool, Half Hose.
LINED CALF, and Ringwood Gloves, Mittens, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool Mufflers.
BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cardigan Jackets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.
WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, &c., SCOTCH MAUDS and RUGS, Rug Straps.
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.
GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cabin Dressing Bags, Fitted Bags.
LEATHER HAT CASES, Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, Travelling Baths, Fitted with Basket.
HOLD-ALLS, MONEY BELTS, Sovereign Boxes, METAL SOAP BOXES, Sponges, and Bags.
CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.

THORPE AND CO.,

TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

OTTO BRANDT, BREMEN, "BUTTERFLY" MARK.

THE BEST BEER IN THE MARKET.

Rs. 22 per Case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 23-4 per Case of 6 dozen.

ERNSTHAUSEN & CO.,

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RETAIL BY DOZENS FROM S. B. FRASER & SONS, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes, and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

		Bottles. Rs. a.	Half-bots. Rs. a.
HERMITAGE	per doz.	21 0	11 8
HOCK (Goulbourn)	„	17 0	9 8
HOCK (Riesling)	„	19 0	10 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PRIME JAVA CIGARS.

We have just opened a first-rate Consignment of the above. They are in splendid condition.

THE BEST SMOKE,
OBTAINABLE AT THIS SEASON.

No. 1	Rs.	3	12	per Box of 100.
No. 2	„	3	4	„ „
No. 3	„	3	0	„ „
Purity	„	4	0	„ „

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CASCARA LOZENGES.

A DELICIOUS LAXATIVE
FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

THESE LOZENGES are prepared with the finest Chocolate, and are far superior to any Laxative in the form of Lozenges yet introduced.

"CASCARA SAGRADA" or "SACRED BARK" is well known as the safest and most reliable Tonic Laxative of modern medicine.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M. D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his formula.

Price 12 Ans. Per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. POTTER AND MR. BELLEW will recite at the GATHERING of the XAVIERITES. EX-STUDENTS intending to join, may send in their names and subscription money (Minimum Rs. 4) to the HONORARY SECRETARY, on or before next FRIDAY MORNING.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, APRIL 15TH,

The Universal Farewell Appearance in Bombay

OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY

HUDSON'S

SURPRISE PARTY,

The Purveyors of Fotflight Pleasantries.

THE GREATEST PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !! TO-NIGHT ! ! !

BY GENERAL REQUEST

MISS MAY HABGOOD,

The Brilliant Solo Pianiste and Accompaniste,

Who will play LISZT'S Celebrated " RHAPSODIE HONGROISE." No. 2.

GRAND PARADE BY OUR

MALE AND FEMALE ORCHESTRA,

MR. T. C. CALLAGHAN

In his Original Irish Grotesqueries.

The beautiful Duet—" Scotland for Ever."

HUDSON will eventuate in new Grotesqueries.

SIDNEY COLVILLE

In one of his Great Character Impersonations.

MISSES NELLIE HARLEY, ADA WALKER, BLANCHE GERARD, FLORIE ST. CLAIR, LILLIE LINTON,

MONS. PROVO, AND R. NISH,

In New and Entertaining Specialties.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with Hudson's Laughter-Provoking Sketch,

Pleasant Companions.

NEW BALLADS, DUETS, JOKES, DANCES, &c.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Office at SOUNDY & Co.

THOS. P. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.

GOOD-BYE.

NOTICE.—The Surprise Party perform at the Connaught Institute, Pooaa, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 16th, 17th, and 18th.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

"BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS."

We need therefore only to say that

PROFESSOR WYMAN,

THE WONDERFUL CHAMPION EQUILIBRIST,

AND

THE ONLY MAN IN THE WORLD THAT SKATES ON HIS HEAD.

UNRIVALLED PERFORMANCE ON THE HIGH STILT SKATES

UNICYCLES, BICYCLES, WAGGONS AND MANY OTHER KIND OF WHEELS,

WILL GIVE ONE OF HIS PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH APRIL, 1891, AT 10 P.M.

GENERAL ADMISSION, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 TO 11-30 p. m.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....MR. GEORGE CROFTON.

LAST 2 NIGHTS IN BOMBAY OF

MRS. POTTER and MR. BELLEW.

FRIDAY and MONDAY, APRIL 17TH and 20TH.

" THE LADY OF LYONS."

Box Plan now open at SOUNDY and Co.

SEQUAH

SPEAKS

ON THE

BORI BUNDER

EVERY EVENING AT 5-30.

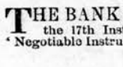
CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN DRUMMOND ..	2950	N. Harrison	...10th May.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2900	E. Worfolk	...29th May.



THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th April, 1891.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 17th Instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th April, 1891.

OUR

Cheapest

WHISKY

"BEN-TOR."

Rs. 18 Per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF

Curtains, Foolkaries, Purdahs, &c., &c. Sold at a Bargain to make room for FRESH STOCK. Prices very moderate.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,

RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., LD.

ધી મદરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 17th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1891, at 4 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following Business, viz :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1890.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by Rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their Remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦

(i.e.) MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th April 1891.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 30th April 1891, both days inclusive.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Edington House, Hancock Bridge Road, Mazagon, opposite the premises lately known as Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery, glassware, a first rate cottage Pianoforte by Soundy and Co. in good order, Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of J. T. BRANSON, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE HAINES ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Natha Khooshal and Kera Khooshal, trading under the name of Natha Khooshal and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Gungabai, widow of Crusmajee Kamjee Abhang Malli, and Ramchandra Crustnajee Abhang Malli (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of June, 1890, the undermentioned property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and thirty square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 13677, 13913, and new Survey Nos. 1-3500 and 2-3473, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, chawl or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side of Haines Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. and street No. 300 and bounded as follows :—

On the east by the Haines Road, on the west by the remaining portion of the said land belonging to Amaluar Bocarro, on the north by the vacant land of Hajee Dawood Esmail, and on the south by the property of Mahomedally Jafferjee, and which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the said Gungabai and Ramchandra Crustnajee Abhang Malli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE TARDEO ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Framjee Burjorjee Captain, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Benapuria in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 31st day of May 1890, the following property—

All that piece of leasehold ground with the messuages, dwelling houses and bungalow standing thereon, admeasuring 598 square yards or thereabout, situate on the east side of Tardeo Road, in the registration sub-district and city of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under old Nos. 54, 54, 104, 150, 151, 367, 378, 383, and 388, and new Nos. 13555, 13654, 13655, 13682, 13891, 13895, old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 204, 206, and 207, and new Survey No. 7949, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 3688 (10) Street No. 21 a, Sleater Road, and bounded on the west by the Tardeo Road aforesaid, on the east by vacant land of the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Ichaporia, on the south by the property of Eduljee Poshotum Dustoor and on the north by a road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Gayer and Co., the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamp, China flower vases, handsome strong made almyras, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The above is on view.

SALE OF BASS'S BEER.

On FRIDAY next, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A fresh consignment of Bass's Beer, bottled by Wheeler & Co., just landed ex. s. s. Clan Macgregor, consisting of—

60 cases each 4 doz. pints.
50 " 4 doz. quarts.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Kairne" Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, best electro-plated ware, superior porcelain ware, glassware, a rich toned sympathetic square Pianoforte by S Rose & Co. in first-rate order, rich-table ornaments, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's superior table and hanging lamps, handsome oil paintings, rich China and Japanese flower vases, choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of G. MCLAREN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property on the Gorupdeo Road on the Frere Land Estate.

On TUESDAY, the 21st April, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Memon Hajee Ellias Ally, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagee, Oomer Peermahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December, 1887, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary leasehold land or ground, admeasuring 1,090 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 1-3724 and 4-3721, together with the messuages, tenements, ranges of buildings or houses and outhouses standing thereon, and also all and every buildings and erections whatever will hereafter be built, erected and standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Frere Land Estate or Ghorupdeo Road, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A ward No. 881 and Street No. 257, and bounded on the east by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the west by a proposed road, on the north by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, superior table and cabinet ornaments, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, real China and Japanese flower vases and jan joes, first-rate large size musical box, with bell and drum, and elegant and light miniature barouche and a miniature brougham, both made to order by Simpson, Madras, and are in very good order, one handsome strong dark bay and one silver grey Arab horse, both going in single and double harness, sets of plated and brass mounted double harness, superior Hink's table and hanging lamp, rich oil paintings, choice and well-grown garden plants in tubs and pots, the property of J. M. SLEATER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GIRGAUM AND MATOONGA.

Under instructions from Mrs. Rosa Catherina De Cruz, administratrix of the property and credits of the late Joseph Mariano De Cruz, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the property firstly hereinafter described, and on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the property secondly hereinafter described.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 1069 Street No. 16, and containing by a measurement 268 square yards, be the same little more or less situated in the east or street called Nickdowdy, in Girgaum, at or near the Breach Candy Road, and bounded on the north by a public passage, on the south also by a public passage leading from the said premises to the public road, called the said Breach Candy Road, on the east partly by an open space separating the abovementioned land and building from the land and building formerly of the late Manoel De Mello and belonging to his son Paul S. DeMello and partly by the passage of C. P. Pinto and others, and on the west by the public passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Tocca land, containing by admeasurement 1,340 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 17, new No. 15439, old Survey No. 23, new Survey No. 13-915, situate at Matoonga, and bounded on the north by the properties of Madoo Gopal and Mingul Miranda Kiny, on the south by gowan or footpath, on the east by the property of Pascoal Antonio Far, and on the west by the property of Barruc Bhew Patel.

For further particulars, plans, and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or the vendor's Solicitors Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeshir, at their office in Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, next to Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Saleman's Establishment, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, Chubb's lock, iron safe on stand, mahogany begatelle table with balls and cues, Singer's Sewing Machine, fish bowl with fish, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, &c. the property of Robert Scott, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property will be a view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 15, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL HOOPS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, by order of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co. and on account and at the risk of Sewpursad Bussuntlall—

95 bundles steel hoops. Ex. s. s. "Niagara."

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, twist, &c.

1 case white flannel.
1 " coloured velvet.
1 " white shirtings.
1 " coloured silk handkerchieves.
2 cases Oxford stripes.
8 bales Turkey red twist.
5 " grey shirtings.
3 " grey shooties.

On account and at the risk of the concerned, ex. s. s. Labourdonnais—

H—177—1 case Indian red cotton, with finish 43 by 26 yards.
H—178—1 " " without finish "

AUCTION SALE OF CHUTTIES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, at their godowns, Dana Bunder, and on account and at the risk of Toolsidas Soorjee.

25 bales chutties, 400 pieces each.

AUCTION SALE OF "ALE" AND "PORTER."

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 noon, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will, under instructions from the Chief Commissariat Officer, sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks.—

3 hogsheads ale.
7 hogsheads porter.

Bombay, April 15, 1891. MENESSE & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BORAH BAZAR STREET, FORT, NEAR SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S OFFICE.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the measuage, tenement, or four-storied dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west of the Bora Bazaar Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 206 and 208, and by the Collector under new No. 5505, new Survey No. 8728, admeasuring about 105 square yards, and bounded on the east by the Borah Bazaar Street public road, on the south by another public lane, known as Maroty or Hanooman Lane, and on the west and north by the properties of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; and the property is in the occupation of the present owner and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 717 of 1889.

JAIKISONDAS GANGADAS.....Plaintiff.

vs.

ZENABAI AND ANOTHER .....Defendants.

By order of C. A. Turner Esq., Receiver in the above suit and pursuant to the final decree passed herein on the 15th day of January 1891, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following properties in two lots on the undermentioned dates :

Lot No. 1—On FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1891, at 4 P. M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses, range or chawl, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwady on the Obelisk Road, without the Fort or Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under No. 223 and 224, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 458 and 4991 and New Nos. 13970 and 11195, Survey Nos. 5534, containing by admeasurement 719 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property of Condajee Banajee, on the south by the public road, called Falkland Road, on the East by Trimbuck Purusram-street and on the West, partly by the property of E. D. Cooper and partly by a foot-path.

Lot No. 2—On SATURDAY, the 9th May, 1891, at 4 P.M. on the premises,

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the Rope Walk and the several messuages, tenements, sheds and stables standing thereon, situate, lying and being on northern side of Obelisk Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 11,185-7-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east partly by a mosque and partly by the public road, called Two Tank Road, on the West by a public passage and a piece of ground upon which stand properties belonging to several persons, on the North by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Government and on the South by the said Obelisk Road, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1895, 2377, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2754 and 1897 and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1-2-3-4-5-6—45, 56, 58, 65 and 94 and further structures and buildings erected on the aforesaid land or ground from and after the date of mortgage and further charges respectively.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw and Kanga, Attorneys for C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in the above suit, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, April 15, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

80 cwt packing paper.
60 pairs of stockings.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature single-seated brougham.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14·2, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand strong built Victoria in good order.
1 powerful iron grey Arab horse, very quiet in saddle and harness.

AUCTION OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES

Imported by Mr. R. J. Hunter from Australia.

On SATURDAY, the 18th April.

At 3-30 p.m.

At Girgaum, at Messrs R. Scott and Company's Stables.

10 Horses will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder on the above date.

A rare chance to secure first class horses at cheap rate.

Particulars of the horses to be sold :—

1. Bay gelding, T P 2, 4 years, 15 hands, unbroken, will make a good brougham horse.
2. Bay gelding, T Y 1, 4 years, 15-1, unbroken, first class match to No 1.
3. Bay gelding, O H C, 6 years, 15-2, broken to saddle, will make a splendid carriage horse up 20 stone.
4. Chesnut gelding, R L, 5 years, 16, being broken to harness, will make a grand carriage horse.
5. Grey gelding, O 1 u, 6 years, 15-2, broken to saddle and harness.
6. Grey gelding, O 1 u, 5 years, 15-2, broken to saddle and harness, a first class match, both splendid steppers.
7. Bay geldin , T Y 1, 6 years, 16 hands, unbroken, will make a tip-top carriage horse, grand mover.
8. Black gelding, M B 1, 6 years 15-3 broken to saddle and harness, fine stepper.
9. Brown gelding, X Q 7, 4 years, 15 hands, broken to saddle, up to 15 st ne, grand mover.
10. Brown gelding, H B 1, 6 years, 15-2, broken to saddle, perfect hack, very nice mover, and can be recommended.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES, AT SULLEMAN BIN DAWOOD'S STABLE, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE TO TREACHER AND Co.'s SHOP.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place about 30 Horses, the property of different dealers, proceeding to their native country.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE RARE PLANTS AT THE "CLIFF," MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant., at 7 a. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned places, a collection of choice rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of bignonias, ferns, palms, orchids, crotons, roses and other flowering shrubs, &c., &c., the property of Brigade Surgeon A. N. Hojel.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome Crown, Derby, Doulton, and majolica table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a mahagony grand square Pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Sohne, also a four-seated open carriage with horses and harness, plants, &c., &c., the property of M. BRESLAUER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

On MONDAY the 27th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, opposite the Scandal Point, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished substantial made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, all made to special order by Mr. Wimbridge, very rich Doulton, Crown Derby, Majolica, Satsuma and Kanga table ornaments, very handsome table hanging and wall lamps by Osler and Co., rich Brussels and velvet carpets, one handome strong English-built squa e-shape Landau by E. Kesterton & Co, nearly new, 1 pair of handsome black Australian horses both go in single and double harness, one handsome glass fronted miniature brougham, one handsome well bred chesnut waler horse, young, quiet and steady in harness, one grey waler mare, perfectly quiet in harness, &c, &c., the property of HORMUSJEE NUSSERVANJEE VAKEEL, Esq, proceeding to Hyderabad.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished English-made household furniture best electro-plate ware, very rich glass and crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a handsome Vienna made fireproof safe on stand, handsome five and three light hanging Venetian glass gas chandeliers, handsome rich large size real Cashmere carpets, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong English-built victoria on Cee-spring by "Rogers & Co." London, nearly new, a handsome strong English-built mail-pheaton, in very good order by Peter & Son, one handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature office brougham by E. Kesterton & Co., a pair of very handsome young iron-grey Hungarian horses both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong iron grey Hungarian riding horse, goes also in single and double harness, sets of English double and single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c. the property of J. JANNI, Esq., Royal Swedish and Norwegian Consul.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view for days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, April 15, 1891.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes :—

"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest ain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,

CERTAIN

CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle. Refuse Substitutes.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 28th Instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. BUCHAN, Manager.

Bombay, 13th April, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on MONDAY, the 20th April 1891, at 2 p.m.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for Year ending 31st December 1890.

To elect a Director and Auditors.

To declare a Dividend.

To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 7th March, 1891.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 1 p.m. of the 29th Instant for the supply during the official year 1891-92 of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Stores, of which Samples can be seen on application at the Superintendent's Office, Town Hall, where also forms of Tender can be obtained and the form of Agreement can be seen.

2. Each Tender must be marked, "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Stores," and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. (50) Fifty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the Agreement. A Deposit of Rs. (500) Five Hundred will also be required from the person whose tender is accepted for the due performance of the Contract.

3. The Undersigned will have no objection to accept Port Trust and Municipal Bonds as security Deposits.

4. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. W. J. BAGNELL, For Ag. Superintendent of Stationery.

Office of the Superintendent of Stationery, Town Hall, 6th April, 1891.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSE COURT SUIT No. 2102 OF 1888.

WILLIAM F. VIEGAS.....Plaintiff.

Vs.

Mrs. MARIA DE SOUZA and others.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SALE of the RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST of the Defendants in the Immoveable Properties 1stly and 2ndly described in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated 6th March, 1891, and published in the "Times of India," "Subodha Patrika," and "Akhbari Sandagar" of 7th, 15th, and 31st Instant, will be proceeded with on the following dates :—

The 1stly described property will be sold on the premises at Mahim on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The 2ndly described property will be sold on the premises at Bandor Road, Mazagaon, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant at 4 o'clock p.m.

For particulars vide the said Proclamation, dated 6th March 1891.—Dated this 10th Day of April 1891.

PRYCE WEEDON, Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr. T. A. BLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held on TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1891, a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 20 per Share, (Free of Income-Tax), for the period ending 31st December, 1890, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1891, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 31st March, 1891, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 667 OF 1877.

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant and Butcher, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and AYSHABAI, widow of YAROO MAHOMED KHOOMED, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, also residing at No. 33 aforesaid .....Plaintiffs.

VS.

RAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MAHOMED VULLEE, and NOORBAI, widow of ALLY MIYA CHAND, daughters of TAJOOBHOY KALLABHOY, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, and administratrixes of his estate and effects, residing in house No. 32, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja, Mahomedan Inhabitant of Cutch, by his duly constituted Attorney, CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM residing in Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the orders made in the above suit and bearing date respectively the twenty-third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and the twenty-fourth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and the consent Judge's order bearing date the twenty-second day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises by Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY, Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-ninth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon :—

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Karim Mahomed Jamal and Ayshabai, widow of Yaroo Mahomed Khoomed, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Rajooma, widow of Karim Mahomed Vullee, and Noorbai, widow of Ally Miya Chand, daughters and administratrixes of the estate and effects of the late Tajoobhoy Kallabhoy and Datoobhoy Ebrahim, the mortgagee of the share and interest of the Plaintiff, Karim Mahomed Jamal, in all that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate on the East side of Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-districts of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eighty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which land is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 43-47 A and 47 B, and Ward Nos. 313 (1) and 313 (2), and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Mamoola bin Hamedoola, on or towards the South by the property of the Butcher's Mosque, on or towards the East partly by the property of Shaik Boolun bin Alan and partly by the property of Ali Sahib bin Balloo Miya Coor, and on or towards the West by the said Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the Defendants, Rajooma and Noorbai, and are now partly in the occupation of the Plaintiff, Karim Mahomed Jamal or his tenants and partly in the occupation of his said Mortgagee, Datoobhoy Ebrahim, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of the said Messrs. BENNETT and Company, or at the office of Messrs. Crawford, Barker, Buckland and Bayley, Attornies for the Defendants, Rajooma and Noorbai, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th Day of March, 1891.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 23 OF 1890.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROSJEE DAVUR of Bombay Parsi, residing at Cumballa Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

ABDUL HUSSEN NUZMUDIN of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Shaik Abdul Rahiman Street, outside the Fort, Bombay .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-Fifth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One, at the Hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon :—

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Muncherjee Nowrosjee Davur and of the abovenamed Defendant Abdul Hussen Nuzmudin or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground lying at foot of the Malabar Hill, together with the buildings standing thereon, situate on the northern side of the Walkeshwar Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one thousand and sixty-six square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 156, New Survey Nos. 7288 and 7289 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 2496, sub No. 1, and Street No. 523, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the properties of Sudasand Mucoonjee and Jaffer Suleman, on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the East by the property of Madhowrao Gunput, and on or towards the West by the property of Javerchund Goomanchund and which said land and ground was formerly in the occupation of C. A. Greves, subsequently in the occupation of D. Sale and is now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 20th Day of February, 1891.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Graduates' Association, Presidency Association Rooms.
Music at the Yacht Club.
Hudson's Surprise Party, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th :—Queen of England (barque), from Bangkok. Yesterday :—Chatfield (s), from Antwerp; Karagola (s), Karachi, &c.; Calabria (s), London; Etolia (s), Liverpool; and Nawab (s), Calcutta, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Nevasa (s), for Calcutta, &c.; and Inchlonga (s), Dunkirk.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Etolia and Indrapura entered, and the s.s. Inchlonga left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Charters Tower entered, and the s.s. Caveri and Loodiana left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 2-45 a.m., to-morrow.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—A clerk in the G. I. P. Railway office, named Bootu, reports that on Monday night his house at Byculla was broken into, and a watch and other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 125, stolen.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The Secretary (Rev. C. Gilder) thankfully acknowledges the undermentioned contributions :—Mr. R. Yates, Kotri (Sind) to improve the school dietary, Rs. 20; and Mr. G. Jacob, Tuticorin (Madras), two dividend warrants of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Bombay, Rs. 11-4-0.

MRS. POTTER AND MR. BELLEW.—MRS. Potter and Mr. Bellew are to give another recital at the gathering of St. Xavier's College students, which is to be held at Matoonga Petit Hall, on Saturday next. We are requested to draw the attention of the ex-students to the advertisement appearing in our to-day's issue.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A VICTORIA.—Bheema Kanjee, a labourer, aged thirty-five, was admitted into the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital yesterday, suffering from a severe shock, consequent on being knocked down by a victoria near the market, sustaining fracture to two of his ribs on the left side.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry yesterday afternoon, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Dhondy Kasiram, a young Hindoo labourer, aged 18 years. On Monday afternoon last deceased was working on a siding at Grant Road Station when he was accidently crushed between two empty waggons. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, at Lohar Chawl, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, regarding the death of Motiram Ramjee, a Banya carpenter, aged 35 years. On Monday last he left home in the afternoon and was brought back by his brother in an unconscious state, apparently suffering from intoxication. He died yesterday morning. An open verdict was recorded.

TIRED OF LIFE.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at the Musjid Bunder, regarding the death of Kurrumsee Jairam, a Bunya gram-dealer. About three months ago deceased lost Rs. 6,000 in speculation. He was in debt and was pressed for immediate payment. Yesterday morning he was found unconscious in his bed, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. A doctor was sent for, but deceased died before his arrival.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I. this evening :—

Quick March...Side Drum Solo.....C Boose.
Overture.....Fra Diavolo .....F Beer.
Valse .....Nanine .....Moncrieff.
Aria .....Titus .....Mozart.
Danse Des Aborigenes .....Thiere.
Polka Mazurka.Greeting to London ... ...Kuhner

HIGH COURT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—The result of the recent examination of candidates for the office of High Court Pleaders was declared last evening. Out of forty-seven candidates only two have passed, namely, Messrs. Anant Vishwambhar Sakhardanday and Utamram Lalubhoy. The examiners were the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy; Mr Jopp, Registrar; Mr. Slater, barrister-at law; and Mr. Shamrao Vithal, pleader. The result of the District Pleaders' Examination will be declared hereafter.

A SUSPICION CONFIRMED.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ismail Noor Mahomed was charged with being in possession of three pieces of white cloth, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. The prisoner was apprehended by a policeman on suspicion. He stated in Court that he removed the cloth from the *ootla* of a house in Memon Moholla. Three previous convictions were produced, which Ismail admitted, and the Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment, in the Common Jail.

THE BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—The fifth annual general meeting of the Bombay Graduates' Association will be held in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Hornby Row, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day. The business is—(1.) To receive and adopt the fifth year's report of the Association, together with the audited balance-sheet up to 31st December, 1890. (2.) To declare the election of the president, members of the managing committee, honorary treasurer, and honorary secretaries for the current year. (3.) Perusal of Dr. Wordsworth's letter in reply to the letter conveying the Association's resolution congratulating him on his being appointed vice-Chancellor. (4.) To consider the proposed University Act.

ROBBING A SLEEPING GIRL.—A Mahomedan, named Shaik Ismail Shaik Adam, a man well-known to the police, was yesterday charged before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Inspector MacCormac, with house-breaking on the night of Friday last, and stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 240, the property of Rajanna Sayanna, a Hindoo, residing in the 2nd Lane at Kamatipura, on Friday last. It appears that the police had been watching the accused for some time, for they had seen him driving about the town along with people of very questionable character and spending money lavishly, while they had no visible means of support. Early on the morning on Saturday last the police were informed that a daring robbery had been committed in a house at Kamatipura, but notwithstanding all inquiries no trace of the thief or thieves could be found. On Sunday morning accused was again seen driving about along with a friend. He had a well-stuffed carpet bag with him and the police thinking it might contain stolen property the accused was stopped. Tookaram, on being questioned, said that he had committed a theft several months ago, that he had buried his spoil in an unfrequented part of the city, and that on being released from prison some weeks ago, began enjoying his hidden treasure. This explanation did not, it would seem, quite satisfy the police, and they accordingly kept the accused and his companion in custody. The latter then admitted that the property in the carpet bag was stolen by the accused. On being further questioned he said that he had seen the accused in possession of certain gold and silver ornaments about a couple of days ago, but he did not know how he got them. After further inquiry the accused finding that he was being found out confessed to having committed the housebreaking and theft at Kamatipura and took the police to the shop of a Marwaree at Andheri, with whom he had pledged the ornaments. The accused in answer to the Magistrate pleaded guilty. He said that on the night of Friday last he climbed on the roof of the house and then by removing the tiles and cutting the frame-work beneath it, he managed to make his way inside. The gold and silver ornaments he found in four different boxes, which he broke open. Accused was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

"SUTTA" TRANSACTIONS IN OPIUM.

MANILAL RAGHUNATHDAS VS. RAMANAND HARDAYAL AND OTHERS.

His lordship delivered judgment in the case, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendants may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 5,599-8-6 together with interest from 12th July, 1890, and that until the final determination of this suit all proceedings may be stayed in a Small Cause Court suit instituted by the defendants. Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Mr. D. S. Garud, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff is a merchant carrying on business at Sehore, in Central India, and the defendants are commission agents carrying on business in Bombay. The latter had acted as the former's commission agent for several years, and during that time had accepted and paid hoondies drawn by the plantiff on them, and had recovered on the plaintiff's behalf the hoondies sent to them from Sehore. Defendents had from time to time rendered accounts to the plaintiff; and the last of such accounts showed a balance of Rs. 3,491-12-0 due by the defendants to the plaintiff. Plaintiff had subsequently sent several hoondies to the defendants, who had paid several hoondies on his account, and there was now due to the plaintiff, on the whole of such account, the sum of Rs. 5,599-8-6. The defendants had filed a suit in the Small Cause Court for recovering the sum of Rs, 1,700 from the plaintiff, being the balance alleged to be due on certain time-bargain transactions. The plaintiff stated that no such balance was due from him. The defendants, on the other hand, averred that they were not indebted to the plaintiff, but that he, on the contrary, was indebted to them in the sum of Rs. 1,599. The account annexed to the plaint was not correct. At the request and on account of the plaintiff, they entered into certain dealings in opium and paid monies for losses on such dealing, and some of the hoondies received by them were remitted in payment of such monies. The plaintiff, while debiting defendants with the amount of such hoondies, had omitted to credit them with the amount of the losses. The defendants submitted that this suit was wholly unnecessary and should be dismissed with costs.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said the two questions whicharose in the suit were carefully concealed in the plaint. The plaintiff asked the names of the shroffs; and the defendants explained that they must act through a shroff. After reading one of the letters, his lordship remarked that, as there was no further correspondence, he presumed that the plaintiff agreed to pay double commission. The sales were effected in the same way as purchases by telegraphic instruction. Referring to another letter, his lordship observed that that letter was conclusive as showing that the plaintiff wanted to know the names of the shroff with whom the transactions were entered into, not the names of the shroffs with whom they were registered. Another exhibit showed that the issues were narrowed down to the loss in respect of Hazarimull Nursingdas; and there was then no dispute except with respect to Hazarimull. The correspondence showed that the monies were remitted to pay "sutta" losses. The plaintiff could not recover monies paid for "sutta" losses, assuming that the contracts were properly entered into. The *onus* lay on the plaintiff to prove the contrary; but he had not proved it. The suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE WILL be held on board the steamer 'Lady Palmer, in the Prince's Dock this evening at 7-30 Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

SINCE Saturday night Mr. Hudson's versatile company having been playing to large houses at the Novelty Theatre. On each of the three nights a new programme has been presented; and so good have they all been that it is hard to say to which should be awarded the palm. Perhaps, however, to that which was introduced last night may be given the premier place. The songs were mostly fresh, the jokes hardly included the time-honoured and revered "chestnut," while the dances were as pretty and graceful as any the company have favoured a Bombay audience with. Mr. Hudson, as usual, kept the audience alive with his songs and witticisms, his comic medley "Keep it a Secret" meeting with a hearty reception. Miss May Habgood, whose musical genius is too well-known in Bombay, and for the matter of that all India, to need much comment, gave one of her brilliant pianoforte selections which afforded further evidence of the truthfulness of the oft-repeated assertion that she is one of the finest, if not the finest lady pianiste who has charmed a Bombay audience. Miss Blanche Gerard and Miss Ada Walker were as fascinating as ever, and Miss Nellie Harley, who is such a tower of strength to the party, has lost none of her grace and charm in the delineation of serio-comic items, while Miss Florrie St. Clare won golden opinions for her smartness as a song and dance artiste. Mr. Sydney Colville's "mixture" was undoubtedly clever, and Mr. T. C. Callaghan's original grotesqueries could not have been more enjoyed. Mons. Provo's entertainment was duly appreciated and last, but by no means least, comes Miss Lillie Linton whose winning grace captivated the audience. To-night, it may be added, the company will make its last appearance in this city and it is needless to say that another excellent programme has been arranged for the occasion, one of the principal items in it being Liszt's beautiful "Rhapsodie Hongroise" which will be played by Miss May Habgood.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF A HOUSE-BREAKER.

A HINDU, named Tookaram Mahadeo Vinzari, who has before suffered imprisonment for theft, was yesterday charged before Mr. W R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Inspector MacCormac, with house-breaking on the night of Friday last, and stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 240, the property of Rajanna Sayanna, a Hindoo, residing in the 2nd Lane at Kamatipura, on Friday last. It appears that the police had been watching the accused for some time, for they had seen him driving about the town along with people of very questionable character and spending money lavishly, while they had no visible means of support. Early on the morning on Saturday last the police were informed that a daring robbery had been committed in a house at Kamatipura, but notwithstanding all inquiries no trace of the thief or thieves could be found. On Sunday morning accused was again seen driving about along with a friend. He had a well-stuffed carpet bag with him and the police thinking it might contain stolen property the accused was stopped. Tookaram, on being questioned, said that he had committed a theft several months ago, that he had buried his spoil in an unfrequented part of the city, and that on being released from prison some weeks ago, began enjoying his hidden treasure. This explanation did not, it would seem, quite satisfy the police, and they accordingly kept the accused and his companion in custody. The latter then admitted that the property in the carpet bag was stolen by the accused. On being further questioned he said that he had seen the accused in possession of certain gold and silver ornaments about a couple of days ago, but he did not know how he got them. After further inquiry the accused finding that he was being found out confessed to having committed the housebreaking and theft at Kamatipura and took the police to the shop of a Marwaree at Andheri, with whom he had pledged the ornaments. The accused in answer to the Magistrate pleaded guilty. He said that on the night of Friday last he climbed on the roof of the house and then by removing the tiles and cutting the frame-work beneath it, he managed to make his way inside. The gold and silver ornaments he found in four different boxes, which he broke open. Accused was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

"SUTTA" TRANSACTIONS IN OPIUM.

MANILAL RAGHUNATHDAS VS. RAMANAND HARDAYAL AND OTHERS.

His lordship delivered judgment in the case, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendants may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 5,599-8-6 together with interest from 12th July, 1890, and that until the final determination of this suit all proceedings may be stayed in a Small Cause Court suit instituted by the defendants. Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Mr. D. S. Garud, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff is a merchant carrying on business at Sehore, in Central India, and the defendants are commission agents carrying on business in Bombay. The latter had acted as the former's commission agent for several years, and during that time had accepted and paid hoondies drawn by the plantiff on them, and had recovered on the plaintiff's behalf the hoondies sent to them from Sehore. Defendents had from time to time rendered accounts to the plaintiff; and the last of such accounts showed a balance of Rs. 3,491-12-0 due by the defendants to the plaintiff. Plaintiff had subsequently sent several hoondies to the defendants, who had paid several hoondies on his account, and there was now due to the plaintiff, on the whole of such account, the sum of Rs. 5,599-8-6. The defendants had filed a suit in the Small Cause Court for recovering the sum of Rs, 1,700 from the plaintiff, being the balance alleged to be due on certain time-bargain transactions. The plaintiff stated that no such balance was due from him. The defendants, on the other hand, averred that they were not indebted to the plaintiff, but that he, on the contrary, was indebted to them in the sum of Rs. 1,599. The account annexed to the plaint was not correct. At the request and on account of the plaintiff, they entered into certain dealings in opium and paid monies for losses on such dealing, and some of the hoondies received by them were remitted in payment of such monies. The plaintiff, while debiting defendants with the amount of such hoondies, had omitted to credit them with the amount of the losses. The defendants submitted that this suit was wholly unnecessary and should be dismissed with costs.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said the two questions whicharose in the suit were carefully concealed in the plaint. The plaintiff asked the names of the shroffs; and the defendants explained that they must act through a shroff. After reading one of the letters, his lordship remarked that, as there was no further correspondence, he presumed that the plaintiff agreed to pay double commission. The sales were effected in the same way as purchases by telegraphic instruction. Referring to another letter, his lordship observed that that letter was conclusive as showing that the plaintiff wanted to know the names of the shroff with whom the transactions were entered into, not the names of the shroffs with whom they were registered. Another exhibit showed that the issues were narrowed down to the loss in respect of Hazarimull Nursingdas; and there was then no dispute except with respect to Hazarimull. The correspondence showed that the monies were remitted to pay "sutta" losses. The plaintiff could not recover monies paid for "sutta" losses, assuming that the contracts were properly entered into. The *onus* lay on the plaintiff to prove the contrary; but he had not proved it. The suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE WILL be held on board the steamer 'Lady Palmer, in the Prince's Dock this evening at 7-30 Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

ASSYRIAN RELICS IN BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the B. B. R. A. Society was held on Monday, the 13th instant. There were present the Hon. Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E., vice-President in the chair, Prince Shri Samat Singji of Palitana, Drs. Atmaram Pandurang, J. Gerson da Cunha, D. A. De Monte and Bbalchandra K. Bhatawadekar; Rao Bahadoor Yeshwant Moreshwar Kelkar; Revd Dr. B De Monte; Khan Bahadoor Cursetji Rastamji Thanawala, Messrs. Jeewanji J. Mody, Rastamji P. Karkaria, Vujeshankar Gowrishankar, K. B. Phatak, M. H. Nazar, Pranjiwandas, Calliandas and the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. K. B. Pathak read a paper on Dharmakirti and Shankaracharya.

Mr. R. P. Karkaria then read his paper on the Assyrian relics in the possession of the Society. It was only a few months ago that our Society was discovered to be the fortunate possessor of an old Dante MS., worth in the opinion of experts ten times its weight in gold. And now I have to announce to our Society the possession of a treasure which, if not of the same market value, is at least equally interesting and better suited to our objects as an Oriental Society taking a deep interest in everything pertaining to the East—its archæology, history, and philology. This treasure has been lying in our possession for a long time, unrecognised and unappreciated. Many of you must have seen large pieces of stones with exquisite sculptures upon them, and inscriptions engraved in queer wedge-shaped characters, lying on the landing-place, reclining against the walls near the northern entrance into the Hall. These large slabs of stone, some of them of marble, are our new treasure. They are the relics of a once powerful Eastern Monarchy, the famous Assyria, which flourished 3,000 years ago. It is needless for me to tell before a learned body like this how this Assyrian Monarchy reached with its height of grandeur, also its depth of vices, how its capital city Nineveh with its palaces and temples was struck down in the blossom of its sins, and its destruction so completely effected that it was blotted out of the face of the earth, and the words of the Prophet (Nahum) literally fulfilled, "the place shall not be known where it was." Verily, the very site of Nineveh was not recognised after its destruction in the 7th century B.C. till the 19th A.C. The ground under which lay hid its glory and its shame was trodden under foot by the Persians under Xerxes marching westward to conquer Greece and Europe, by the Greeks under Alexander marching eastward to subdue Persia and Asia, and nearer our own time by the Arabs, under the early successors of the Prophet, going forth to conquer and convert the Western World. All these great nations were unconscious that the remains of a power once to the full as great as their own lay buried under their hurrying footsteps. Time has rolled by, and those nations have met with the same fate as Ancient Assyria, Persians, Greeks, and Arabs have gone the way of their predecessors, and Assyria and Nineveh still continued in their subterranean solitude and obscurity till they were rescued from both by travellers from a nation which at the time of their grandeur, "wild in woods like the noble savage, ran" in the woods of Germany and the centre of Europe. The honour of discovering Nineveh and of reviving its existence belongs to Englishmen, and especially to one who happily is still alive to enjoy his well-merited repose and honour—Sir Austen Henry Layard. He made excavations near Mosul on the site of the Ancient Nineveh, and recovered the remains of the gorgeous palaces of its rulers. These excavated remains and relics Layard intended to send to the British Museum to form part of the national collection. For this purpose these huge and massive pieces of stone and marble were with great difficulty sent from Mosul down the Tigris to Bagdad, and Busrah, the seaport on the Persian Gulf. Those who have read his graphic and picturesque account in Layard's first work can alone imagine and appreciate the immense trouble which it cost him to transport these relics from their original place to the port of Busrah, a distance of 1,000 miles. As from Busrah they could not directly be sent to London by sea, they had to be sent to Bombay; and thus began the connection of our city with these Assyrian relics. Layard's precious collection arrived in Bombay. The *Athenæum* of February 6, 1847, informs its readers that "a collection of sculptured figures and cunei-form inscriptions from the mound of Nimroud on its way to England—lately excavated by Mr. Layard—has been on view in Bombay, by direction of the Asiatic Society" (p. 154). With regard to this last point, *viz.*, their public exhibition here and its sad result, their illustrious discoverer thus speaks, or rather bitterly complains, in the preface, dated October, 1848, to his first great work *Nineveh and its Remains*. The cases containing the small objects, recently deposited in the British Museum, were not only opened without authority at Bombay, but their contents exhibited, without proper precautions, to the public. It is remarkable that several of the most valuable (indeed, *the* most valuable) specimens are missing; and the whole collection was so carelessly re-packed that it has sustained material injury. Were these Assyrian relics, however valuable, such as could be again obtained, either by ingenuity or labour, their loss might not perhaps be so seriously lamented; but if once destroyed, they can never be restored, and it must be remembered that they are almost the only remains of a great city and of a great nation." The *Athenæum* of November 11, 1848, too, complains bitterly of the same facts. After saying that many of the relics have suffered in transit, it proceeds :—"But the worst is that many of the remains which actually reached Bombay have not arrived in England, and some of these are among the more interesting in point of subject, if we may judge from such of Layard's drawings as we have had the opportunity of seeing" (p. 1128). And in the first notice of Layard's work it quotes the author's complaint above copied, and says, "such facts assuredly require no comment" (1849, p. 45). Thus from what I have here brought together, there is no doubt as to the fact that some of Layard's most precious relics were missed in Bombay. Therefore, I think they can also be traced back, if possible, in Bombay. And I think that some of the relics in our possession may be the missing remnants of the precious Layard collection. Our Society, as I said, knows nothing about these relics. There is no reference to them in the proceedings and journals. We do not know authentically how we came to possess them. So we are left to conjecture. The Layard collection was publicly exhibited in Bombay in the Town Hall, and, as Layard complained it was carelessly re-packed, some of the relics may have been left behind in the Hall. As our Society possesses other stone relics, these Assyrian relics in course of time must have come to be put by the side of these, by the natural inference that the Society being the possessor of other stone relics may also be the possessor of these. There is another fact, which also supports the theory, that we have got in our possession the missing remnant of the Layard collection. Layard has published a folio of sketches of the relics he had excavated. This folio, which was published through the munificent patronage of the East India Company, is now lying on the table. Indeed, through the bounty of the East India Directors, we have got two copies of this noble and costly work. Now I compared the slabs we have got with the sketches in this folio for the purpose of identification, and have succeeded in identifying some, *e.g.*, we have got a figure which resembles the figure to the extreme right in plate 5 of the folio. In plate 7*a* there is a representation of "winged figures kneeling before a sacred tree." We have got a slab which is exactly the left half of this, *i.e.*, we have got the figure to the left with one-half of the tree. As to how we have got one-half of the slab, I may mention that Layard, as he himself says, had the heavier and larger slabs sawn for facility of transit. And Mr. Bonomi who had been to Mosul to see Mr. Layard says in the *Athenæum* of October 2, 1847, that "previous to removal, the slabs, usually about a foot in thickness, are sawn as thin as can be done with safety, to save freight" (p. 1034). Again, in plate 36 is drawn an eagle-headed figure which Layard identifies with Nisroch, the eagle-headed Assyrian divinity, but which Sir H. Rawlinson and Mr. G. Smith do not think to be that. We have got a beautiful slab of greyish and yellowish marble, which exactly resembles this. Thus all these facts point, I think, to the conclusion that we have got the missing remnant of Layard's collection. In connection with these relics there is another thing which may throw some light. In the *Bombay Times* of December 15, 1847—which I regret to say our Library has not got in its excellent collection of past periodicals and newspapers, and which I had therefore, to procure from elsewhere—I found that Major (now Sir) Henry Rawlinson, of the Bombay Army, sent some Assyrian relics in the form of slabs as a present to the Governor of Bombay of the time, Mr. (later Sir) George Clerk. These slabs had been excavated from nearly the same place as the Layard slabs, *viz.*, the palace of Nimroud. "Governor Clerk," says the *Times*, "anxious for the promotion of the Economic Museum now forming, determind to present them to the embryo establishment as beautiful specimens of ancient Assyrian art. They have accordingly been placed in the apartments provisionally devoted to the infant collection." Then it proceeds to describe them, and the description in many respect applies to the slabs we have got. Thus these relics may be the slabs spoken of by the *Times*. So they may henceforward be called the Rawlinson-Clerk slabs. But whatever may be their history whether they are the missing remnant of the Layard collection, or are the present of Rawlinson to Governor Clerk, there can be doubt as to their preciousness, and great historical and archæological value, coming as they evidently do from the same place, and belonging to the same remote period of antiquity as the Layard collection now in the British Museum. And our Society may justly feel proud of owning these unique treasures, however acquired, especially as nowhere else in the whole of this country does there exist any such collection of Assyrian relics, either in the possession of individuals or of societies. And now I conclude by suggesting to some of our learned members, deep in Assyrian lore and in the reading of cunei-form inscriptions, to examine these sculptures and the inscriptions which are engraved thereon, and to see whether these latter throw any new light on Assyrian history and give any new names of Assyrian kings and emperors of the early or the late period. They may thereby do some service to the cause of Assyriology and of knowledge in general, and reflect additional lustre on our Society. I have only in a humble way drawn the attention of the Society to what, I think, is a precious treasure long lying neglected and unappreciated, but which deserve to be treated so no longer.

On the motion of the honorary secretary seconded by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Mody, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Karkaria for his paper.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Inchlonga, 1,944 tons, Captain G Honebery, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Lord Charlemont, 2,054 tons, Captain J Dunn, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Chatfield, 1,904 tons, Captain McFee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

The Eastern Telegraph Co's steam-ship Calabria, 2,030 tons, Captain John Kennedy, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Aden, with Telegraph cables.

THE barque Queen of England, 546 tons, Captain E G Spencer, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Bangkok, with a cargo of teak wood. The vessel is consigned to Messrs William, Bell and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, Mr Hepworth and Mr Hussonally as cabin and 579 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Etolia, 2,139 tons, Captain William Gill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Vaughan, Miss Hambridge, Miss Gill, Miss Christie, one child, Mr Abdula, Mrs Cumming and three children and five deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Noxon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Queen of England.	Spencer	Bangkok, Feb 8.
14	Chatfield (s)	McFee ...	Antwerp, March 1.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Calabria (s).....	Kennedy	London, March 7.
	Etolia (s)	Gill.....	Liverpool, March 14.
	Nawab (s)	Carson	Calcutta, &c.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Nevasa (s)	Macfadyen..	Calcutta, &c.
	Inchlonga (s).....	Henebery ..	Dunkirk.

The steamer Lord Charlemont, Captain Dunn, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Etolia, for Antwerp.
" Roma, for London, &c.
" Simla, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Loodiana, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 14.

FROM GLASGOW.

Drummond s—20 barrels lubricating oil, E Ebramjee.
Hispania s—1 hogshead whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury s—46 cases empty sodawater bottles and 8 bags corks, Rogers and Co.
Clan Macgregor s—8 cases trunks, K Jafferjee.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—20 drums soft soap, S Tyabjee and Co; 26 cases provisions, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 10 packages provisions, R A Parekh and Co; 81 packages provisions, &c., Phillips and Co; 19 bales printing papers, B E Society's Press; 6 cases clocks, C Nanjee; 17 bales printing papers, B Sazba and Co; 30 cases medicine, V Bhicajee and Co; 40 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co; 4 cases confectionery C Allibhoy; 45 cases wines, Eduljee Bazonjee; 51 cases cognac, Jamsetjee Nowrojee
Kangra s—6 cases writing papers, A Keekabhoy; 2 cases soap, Cheap Jack and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—20 packages bird shot, E Mamedally; 62 cases mineral water, J A de Rozario.
Labourdonnais s—2 cases provisions, Bolton and Co.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Thames s—3 hogsheads sherry, Phipson and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 11.

Stewart, Col, Ms, 1st Lancers H C, on remount duty, from Aurungabad.
DeLesle, Lt, Bengal, Durham L I, on leave, from Quetta.

APRIL 13.

Dunlop, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough from Umballa.
Beresford, Lieut, Ms, 7th Hussars, off leave, from England.
Narse, Lieut, 22nd Bo I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Nicholson, Lieut, Madras, on duty, from Bangalore.
Butler, Vety-Surg, Ms, A V D, on duty, from St Thomas Mt.
Barry, Capt, 19th Bo Infy, on leave, from Nusserabad.

APRIL 14.

Warner, Lieut, Bo 3rd Lancers, on leave, from Hingoli.
Lemprier, Capt, Bo, 2nd Midd Regt, on duty, from Mhow.
London, Lieut, 25th Ms I, on leave, from Madras.
Collis, Dy Surgn-Genl Bengal, Medical Staff, from Meerut.
McIntyre, Capt, Ms, Indian S C, on furlough, from Kyonkse.
Horrocke, Surgn, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, from Lucknow.
Waite, Capt, Ms, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Block, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Jhansi.
Spraggett, Lt, Bo 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, from Nuseerabad.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 12.

Clery, 2nd Lt, Bo Marine Battn, on leave, to Matheran.

APRIL 13.

Trethewy, Lt, Bengal 1st Hampshire, from Depot, to Bareilly

APRIL 14.

Mallins, Surgeon-Major, Ms 1st Lancers, H C, off leave to Aurungabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th April, 1891.

1. The Commanding officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol. T. Mckeon, "D" Coy., from 14th April to 14th October 1891.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return their carbines to head-quarters as early as possible.

2. There will be a double ride at the school this morning. All members are invited to attend. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM. Captain
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th April, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place for No. 2 Battery at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters.
Friday, 5-45 p.m.—Gun drill.
Thursday, 5-45 p.m.—Squad drill.

2. There will be class-firing for No. 2 Battery on the Coorla Range, on Saturday next, the 18th inst. Train leaves Byculla Station at 5-40 a.m. (local time). Carbines will be issued to members of No. 2 Battery, from 5 to 7 p. m., on days on which drill takes place and Members are requested to apply for the same at once.

3. There will be a meeting for members of No. 2 Battery on Friday next, the 17th instant, at 9 p.m., at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters, for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant and 2nd Lieutenant for that Battery. All members are requested to attend.

4. The prizes will be distributed at the Fort Head-quarters on Saturday next, the 18th instant, at 9 p.m., by the General Officer Commanding the District.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*The Gazette of India*, Simla, Saturday, April 11).

POLICE.

The services of Mr W A E Lake, Dist Supt of Police in Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The services of Lieut G Rippon, MSC, 29th Madras Infantry, Assist Commandant, Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rt Rev the Bishop of Calcutta has granted to Mr C H Reily, Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, leave on medical certificate for one year.

The Rt Rev the Bishop of Calcutta has appointed Mr T A Pearson, Barrister-at-law, to officiate as Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta during the absence of Mr C H Reily.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Col J Waterhouse, Assist Surveyor General in charge Photographic-Lithographic Office, Survey of India Department, is granted special leave for six months.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A B Patterson, Magistrate and Collector of Saharunpur, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, is appointed Commissioner, Northern India, Salt Revenue.

Mr J De C Atkins, Bo CS, is appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Bombay, vice Mr W P Symonds.

Mr R Morris, CS, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept for employment in the Enrolled List of the Accounts Dept, is posted to the Office of the Accountant General, Madras.

Mr J E Cooke, Offg Depy Auditor General, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major W G Boyer, R E, to be Depy-Assist Adjt-Genl for Rl Engrs at Army Head-Quarters and Secy to the Defence Committee.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Capt and Bt-Major C H Westmorland, S C, Wing Comdr, 6th Regt of Bengal (Light) Infy, to officiate as Assist Adjutant General.

The following reversions will take place in consequence of the completion by Major W R L Anderson of his tenure of the appointment of Depy Accountant-General, Military Department :—

Col F W Major, Military Accountant, 3rd class; Capt H F Cadell, Military Accountant, 4th class; Capt H M Prior, Assist Military Accountant, 1st class; Capt H E

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD LINKS! GOLD STUDS!! GOLD SOLITAIRES!!! Made in the latest styles on our premises of Indian Gold. CREST or MONOGRAM engraved by experienced Engravers.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 3, Rampart Row.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

JUST RECEIVED, ITALIAN VERMICELLI and MACCARONI, in fancy shapes, Alphabets, Stars, &c. Price 6 Annas per lb.—J. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALL OUR ORGANS, WATCHES, and other goods can be EXCHANGED within one Month if not approved. No other Firm allows this in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., LD.—FOR SALE, 3 Warping MACHINES and 28 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound. Native Designs and Shapes. Suitable for Presents. Very Moderate Prices.

WANTED, a thorough good GUITAR MASTER. Apply to "X 100," care of this Paper.

WANTED, A LEDGER KEEPER, Hindoo preferred. Only those possessing a good Knowledge need apply. "A B," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a HEAD BILLIARD MARKER. Applicants must speak English and be thoroughly proficient in marking at Billiards and all Games of Pool. Wages Rs. 20 per Mensem. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

THE SECOND FLOOR, 69, Esplanade Road, now occupied by J. P. Watson, TO LET, early in May, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Messrs. Watson & Co., 1, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, comprising Sitting, Dining, 2 Bed and Bath Rooms, situated outside Lanowlie Woods. Apply "URSA." 37, Baboola Tank Road.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL.—Well-known; most central; very close to Public Offices, Library, &c. Visitors may rely on Mr. DESOUZA'S well served table. Charges moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

GENT'S GLOVES, WHITE KID, (Paris make) 2 Buttons. Guaranteed very soft. Excellent quality. Per Pair Rs. 2.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

A B MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—The above Hotel is next to Lord Reay Villa. It is under a First-Class Management. It is open only to European Ladies and Gentlemen.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large number of thoroughly good well seasoned Instruments lately returned from Hire, selling at reduced Prices.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B L A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY, and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—ENGLISH BROUGHAM, single seat, in fair order. Rs. 400. BAROUCHE, light and good looking, in good order. Rs. 500. Handsome pair of good going BAY ARABS, with double harness. Rs. 850. Apply to "G. O." office of this Paper.

MAGIC LANTERN, with Powerful Condensing Lenses. Reduced to Rs. 50 and Rs. 65, each. A large Stock of Slides of various subjects. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Gramatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

1891.
ONE SHILLING = EIGHT ANNAS
FOR
LETTS'S DIARIES
IN
VARIOUS SIZES.
Apply to
HUSSONALLY ABDULALLY,
BOMBAY STATIONERY MART,
VICTORIA BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE MORMUGAO TRADING Co., LD.
CAPITAL, Rs. 50,000.
In 500 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

THE above Company has this day been Registered, and the BUSINESS will be OPENED at Mormugao, from the 1st April next, as General Agents and Merchants. About 200 Shares remain unalloted, and applications for them are invited.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
CHRYSTAL BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.
A. C. NORONHA & Co.,
Manager in Mormugao.
Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

REAL IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY.
GUARANTEED PURE STEEL. Of the very Best Quality, with through Tang. Table and Dessert KNIVES and CARVERS. A small supply just received by
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
House Furnishers and Billiard Table Makers,
18, Marine Street.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
BY J. K. STARLEY & Co.,
OF COVENTRY.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above Machines has just been unpacked by
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

For Strength, Elegance, and Lightness they are Unrivalled.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO INTENDING BUYERS ONLY.

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. SUPPLY NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES on LOWEST TERMS. Delivery Guaranteed. Subscription List can be obtained from Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay; and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MACHINERY.
REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR
Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000, I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.
NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.
For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS' PRACTICE.
No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

J. W. MORRIS,
CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.
Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000.	Discount on 15,000.	Discount on 20,000.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.
An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.
Over 10,000 packed free.
Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference: and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

ASHU'S POWDER
Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.
Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.
A. T. MOOKERJEE.
Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDCAMENTUM.
DR. G. B. SHAW'S
SAMARITAN DROPS
Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies:—
Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.
By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for:—
Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.
Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.
Packing As. 4 extra.
WANTED AGENTS.
Apply to
A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.
Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.

SATURDAY'S rate of 96⅜ continued to rule for Consols in London yesterday, but dearer Money is indicated by an advance of ⅜ per cent. in the market rates of discount at 2⅞ for short London Bills, and 3⅛ per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Indian Sterling Loan is quoted ¾ per cent. lower, at 107½. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 44 11-16d. per oz.; but Four per cent. Rupee Paper was ¼ per cent. higher, at £75½, while 4½ per cents. were ⅛ lower, at £76⅞; and in New York, the metal was ½ cent lower, at 97⅞ cents with Exchange unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. Further purchases of Silver by the U. S. Treasury are reported, say 240,000 ounces at 97·95 to 98·05 cents. The Bank's buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 4 15-16d. Paris quotations again come unchanged.

In General Produce, Friday's quotations are repeated for Bombay Linseed, both on the spot and to arrive, at 43s. 6d. and 43s. per quarter, ex-quay, respectively. Wheat was firm; but No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was ½d. per cental lower, at 8s. 4d., white Delhi being unaltered at 7s. 5½d., per cental, ex-quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round, yesterday, the sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged both for Americans and Surats; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower for May-June deliveries, and 1-32d. down in all other positions, the extreme quotations being 4 23-32d. for April deliveries, and 4 15-16d. for August-September. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady

In New York, 8 15-16 cents, was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but July Futures were 4 points lower, at 8·85 cents. The Receipts at U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales; and the figures for this season now give the following comparison with those for the preceding two years for the same time:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts ...	12,000	7,000	6,000
Two days' do. ...	22,000	8,000	11,000
Since 1st Sept. '90 ...	6,383,000	5,604,006	5,293,000

Business in our local market for the staple has been upon a small scale again to-day, and the feeling has continued to be dull; but no quotable change in prices has taken place. The purchases by local spinners have aggregated 1,350 bales, made up of 300 bales of Untni, at Rs. 163; 200 bales each of Dhamargaum, at Rs. 166-9; Julgaum, at Rs. 155; and Dhulia, at Rs. 140; 100 bales each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 181; Oojein, at Rs. 163; Bengal, at Rs. 164; and Karanjia Ginned, at Rs. 177; and 50 Jamnugger, at Rs. 158; while for export only 500 bales have been taken, of which 400 were Bengals, at Rs. 149-9½; and 100 Nugger, at Rs. 161 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have not attracted much attention to-day, and only a moderate business has transpired; but the tone of each market has been steady, and prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,168 bales.
Wheat	123,975 cwts.
Linseed	69,671 "
Rapeseed	12,536 "
Gingelly	7,234 "
Poppyseed	2,191 "
Groundnuts	9,398 "
Castorseed	8,164 "

FREIGHTS are firm with a strong demand for tonnage, and rates close this evening at 6d. to 1s. per ton advance. Three steamers have been fixed for May loading at 26s. to 26s. 3d. per ton; and business has been done for May at 25s. 6d. to 26s. 3d., and for June at 24s. to 24s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but steady all day at yesterday's closing rates, both for Bank and Private Paper. A few Merchants' Bills have been placed at 1s. 5 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits; and a little Bank Telegraphic has been done at 1s. 5 1-16d. for near transfer; but beyond this, hardly any business has been passing either way. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 5½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 5 1-16 to 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 5½d.	"
Credits do.	.1s. 5 11-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	...1'82½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak at about ¼ per cent. below last evening's quotations for Fours; but eventually the market became steady at the decline, and closed at 105¼ for cash, 105⅛ for the next settlement, and 105 3-16 for the 1st June account. 107½ nominal is still quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill scrip has been in request at higher rates, and we note an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share, in several cases, at our quotations. The general market has been quiet but steady. Bombay Fire are quoted, at Rs. 9 50 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 13.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Asia, arrived here from Bombay and Karachi day before yesterday evening, and the s. s. Duke of Argyle left here day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, APRIL 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbela, left here yesterday morning.

NAPLES, APRIL 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, APRIL 14.

Mail steamers Oriental from China and Massilia from Aden arrived.

PLYMOUTH APRIL 13.

The P. and O. Compay's steamer Valetta arrived here this evening.

HONGKONG, APRIL 13.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's teamer Maria Teresa arrived from Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, APRIL 13.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix from Trieste, left for Bombay this afternoon.

PENANG, APRIL 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Venetia left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	3¾.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight.	1s. 4 15-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75
4½ per cent. "	76½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	44 11-16d.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic can only be accepted via Galveston.
Telegrams in Code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur Jask and Muscat close at Karachi at 9-45 a.m., Thursday the 16th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 13.

10 p.m.	79·4

TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	82·7
2 p.m.	83·7
4 p.m.	82·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GREEN—April 14, at Colaba, Ernest George, the beloved infant son of W. and E. Green, Apollo Bunder, aged 8½ months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COXE—April 9, at Bhagalpur, the wife of H R H Coxe, C S., of a son.

DEATHS.

ELLIS—April 8, at Darjeeling, of gout, Bruce Ellis, aged 41 years.
PHILLIPS—April 4, Frank A Phillips, late at Messrs. Johnstone and Hoffman's.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1891.

THE official statement of Captain Boileau, the senior officer in command of the remnant of the Chief Commissioner's escort which evacuated the Residency during the night of the 24th-25th of March, confirms, and on one or two points usefully supplements, the more comprehensive narrative, of equal authenticity which we published on Monday. Thus we learn that on the morning of the 22nd, when the expedition was nearing Manipur, a detachment of twenty-two soldiers and a baggage party of one hundred men and thirty privates was left at Singmai, one march from the city, and an officer was warned that after the Durbar he should have to return to Singmai with eighty men. The inference from this singular incident, coupled with what followed, seems to be that the intention of the Chief Commissioner was to arrest some personage of importance, doubtless the Jubraj, at the Durbar, and send him to Singmai under a guard of some strength. Four miles from the city the Jubraj—whom Captain Boileau terms "the conspirator"—met the Chief Commissioner with two regiments. It appears that a bridge had been burnt; but the fact does not appear to have interfered with the continuous progress of the party towards Manipur, and it is expressly stated that the Jubraj was friendly. The city was reached at 10 a.m. The Durbar was fixed for noon; the Maharajah came, attended by his younger brother and his suite; but the Jubraj did not come. The statement speaks of the Maharajah and the Jubraj having been "ordered" to come, but as Captain Boileau expressly disclaims any knowledge of the political objects of the expedition he may have been under a misapprehension on this point. In the absence of the Jubraj the Chief Commissioner would not see the Maharajah, who after waiting till 3 o'clock returned to the palace. When the instructions under which Mr. Quinton acted are published, we shall be in a better position to know the grounds for refusing to proceed with the Durbar, the chief object of which was supposed to be the recognition of the accession of the Maharajah to the *gadi* from which his elder brother had been deposed. Things would have probably turned out very differently had the absence of the Jubraj been ignored, and the installation of the new Maharajah proceeded with. The absence of the Jubraj on such an auspicious occasion would have been a slight to the new ruler. Of course, the question will arise why the Jubraj, who went four miles out to meet Mr. Quinton a few hours before, and greeted him in a friendly spirit and talked of a polo match, suddenly changed his attitude and obstinately refuse to attend the Durbar? The presumption must be that he had been informed of the arrangements made at Singmai, and knew what was intended. Captain Boileau states that the Manipuris showed alarm at the disposition of troops about the Durbar—a fact already mentioned by the writer of our narrative, who observed that the armed Gurkhas behind the Residency were pointed out to the Maharajah by one of his officers. No mention is made of the second Durbar on the 23rd, to which no Manipuri came; but Captain Boileau speaks of one being called for 8 o'clock next morning. The night of the 22nd was quiet; the Palace band played at the Residency during dinner. No one appeared the next morning at the Durbar; it was adjourned till 1 p.m., no durbaree came. The Manipuri troops were marched into the palace grounds, and the Captain reported to Colonel Skene that an attack on the Residency was probable.

The details of the attempt made to surround the Jubraj's palace in the early morning of the fateful 24th are given, and do not differ from those already published. The attack failed, and in the afternoon it became necessary to withdraw the different bodies of troops to the Residency. Lieutenant Chatterton led thirty men sent to seize the gateway of the palace from which the Manipuris were firing into the Residency. He killed two of the enemy and took seventeen prisoners, but had to retire. There was an incessant fire from five hundred rifles between 4-30 and 7-30 in the evening. Two seven-pounders shelled the Residency, which was attacked on all sides. At half past-seven it became evident that the place was untenable; the shells passed clean through the Residency. The "cease fire" was sounded, with the result we know. When the condition of absolute surrender was notified Colonel Skene spoke to the officers and men, and he informed the Commissioner that under no circumstances would they surrender. The Commissioner on his part stated—what must have been obvious before the "cease fire" was sounded—that the place would not be tenable if the firing recommenced. We surmised that this must have been the case, for on no other supposition could the resolve to seek a parley be explained. The possibility of abandoning the Residency was discussed while Mr. Grimwood was holding a conversation with some Manipuris across the Palace moat. He returned and stated that the Jubraj would meet the Commissioner if he would go to the gate of the Palace. To that gateway they all proceeded, and stood speaking there for an hour. It appears that chairs were sent for, but the bugler that carried them was ordered back, as he had his rifle. After this Captain Boileau was called away to see the wounded and he saw nothing more of the Commissioner and his party. When it became known that they were prisoners in the Palace, and the attack on the Residency recommenced he as senior officer decided to act on the opinion of the majority and evacuate the buildings. This he effected with great coolness and skill. It is evident that the force, which moved silently, filed out of the grounds through a gap in the wall unobserved by the enemy. No effort was made to intercept or follow it, the address andcircumspection with which the retreat was accomplished confers great credit on Captain Boileau. It is not explained why so many officials went to the parley, and why Colonel Skene followed the Commissioner to the Palace Gate. The presumption must be that at that time the Residency was absolutely untenable, while retreat was impossible with the enemy surrounding it on all sides and on the alert flushed with success. The sole chance of safety must have seemed to lie in negotiation; and apparently it was to the delay thus secured—at so frightful a price—that the ultimate escape of the little garrison in the darkness of the night was mainly due.

THE City murder case in Hyderabad has been the subject of such severe censure that Sir Asman Jah, before whom the case was brought in the ordinary course of things for revision, has only acted in accord with public sentiment in subjecting the whole proceedings to searching criticism. The Home Secretary has just issued, by his Excellency's orders, a resolution on the case which deals unsparingly with the police, and with the Judge in the Original Court who tried it, while the Divisional Court who revised the judgment of the Court below are dealt with with great candour. The murder was one of singular atrocity; it is morally certain that two persons if not more were concerned in it, yet only one of the accused has been convicted. The peculiarity of the record is striking. What the Original Court dealt with as a suppression of evidence, for which seven years' imprisonment was imposed, the Divisional Bench treated as murder, altering the punishment to imprisonment for life. Here alone was warrant for a searching review of the proceedings; an additional reason was given in the tone of alarm and suspicion with which the case was discussed out of doors, though it is tolerably certain that party spirit, which has not yet died out in Hyderabad, had much to do with this. The murder occurred in December last, when one of the accused men, Abul Hasan, took a box to the railway station, booked it for a distant station, and left it. The box, when opened soon after for reasons which may easily be guessed, was found to contain the mutilated and despoiled body of a woman named Mumtaz Bi, who had left her house two nights before under circumstances which implicated Abul Hasan himself; an associate of his named Abdul Wahid; this man's servant, and an old woman named Amiran. These latter were alleged to have sent for the murdered woman to Abul Hasan's house where Abul Hasan, having made her drunk killed Mumtaz Bi in their presence and against their remonstrances. Abul Hasan, on the other hand, told the police when arrested that Abdul Wahid was the murderer, and that his part in the crime had been limited to keeping it secret and disposing of the body. The old woman Amiran was discharged at an early stage in the proceedings, Abdul Wahid was discharged soon after, and his discharge was accompanied by the publication of a judgment in which the High Court Judge, Hafiz Ahmed Raza Khan, evinced a painful anxiety to show that he had done the right thing in letting this man off. One passage of this judgment will suffice to show the kind of forensic reasoning which this learned Judge thought good enough to justify the discharge of Abdul Wahid. The prisoner had stains upon his clothes which according to the theory of the prosecution were blood stains. It was asked that these stains should be chemically examined. The Minister's resolution scarcely goes far enough in dealing with the Judge's refusal of this application as "a grave error," which greatly exercised the public mind, and was "opposed to justice." The truth is that if life and death and justice had not been concerned the proceedings of the Judge in regard to this matter would have been grotesque to a degree to which laughter itself would fail to do justice. He refused the application, Judge Hafiz Ahmed Raza Khan said, firstly, because it would waste time to send the prisoner's clothes for examination; and, secondly, because as Abdul Wahid had not been proved guilty of the murder it would be irrelevant to see whether there was blood upon his clothes! Really the decrees of the *chats fourres* of Rabelais are serious forensic judgments in comparison with this. There are other singularities in the procedure by which Abdul Wahid was acquitted which would appear little short of monstrous if they stood alone; side by side with the argument we have quoted there is some danger lest less than justice should be done to them. The Judge, who had to deal only with the facts, and to deal with them according to law, called in the *mufti*, based his finding upon the *mufti's* opinion, and so convicted Abul Hasan only of suppressing evidence. The Divisional Bench denounced this as a most unusual procedure, and the Minister endorses this censure, and even goes a little further than they have done. His Excellency, indeed, characterises the trial in the Original Court, as well as the preliminary police enquiry, as, "to use the mildest terms, simply disgraceful." We cannot follow the resolution in its examination of the "only four possible theories concerning the murder"—an extra-judicial proceeding which is necessarily attended with risk and uncertainty. But it is clear that Abdul Wahid escaped conviction under circumstances which are scandalous to the Judge who presided over his trial, and which more than warrant the Minister, in the exercise of his revisionary authority, in ordering that Abdul Wahid be again put on his trial. As much may be said for the order concerning Abdur Rahman, whom the Divisional Court have held to have been guilty of no offence in being present at the murder and giving no information concerning it to the police. It is symptomatic of the lax views of the administration of the criminal law which still prevail even in the more advanced Native States that the Divisional Bench at Hyderabad should have pronounced such a judgment as this. The Minister takes a common-sense view of the matter when he says that "if this ruling obtains the force of law, then an act against the unwritten law of the land, against the law of morality, and against established usages would be placed out of the category of offences and become justifiable. This will not only lead directly to the encouragement of crime, but will seriously impede justice by removing important evidence of its commission." Accordingly Sir Asman Jah has ordered that the full Bench should consider the point, and direct the Government Pleader to re-open the case against Abdur Rahman, who, whether the Hyderabad Courts recognise that as an offence or not, has certainly on his own confession been an accessory to the murder. The difference of opinion between the Minister and the High Court upon this point will lead to a good result if it hasten the promulgation of a complete Penal Code for Hyderabad.

To hang first, and then to inquire into the facts, used to be called "Jedburgh Justice." It was, however, quite in the spirit of this old-fashioned procedure that the House of Commons declared what it called its mind about the Indian opium revenue last Friday. Dr. Cameron, who is one of the fanatics who think that the cause of morality requires that the burden of taxation on the Indian ryot shall be made intolerable, has exposed the recklessness and the ignorance of this discreditable vote by naively asking the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject. If proof were needed that the House did not understand what it was voting about on Friday we have it here plainly enough, and the Government have the good sense to estimate at its true worth a vote taken under such circumstances. Mr. W. H. Smith very properly replied to Dr. Cameron that the vote did not express the full sense of the House, which is obvious seeing that only two hundred and ninety members—or considerably less than half the House—took part in the division. The Government have determined to do what we said on Monday they would do. They will studiously ignore a decision which the House, on the confession of one of the majority, pronounced without understanding what it was voting about. If they did otherwise they would fail in their duty to India. The only immediate effect then of the vote will be this. The Chinese, on learning that the House of Commons has condemned the Indian opium trade, will conclude that Indian competition with Chinese opium growers will soon be at an end. They will therefore calculate upon an increasing demand for the indigenous drug. A larger area of land in China will accordingly be brought under poppy cultivation; in a year or so prices will fall, under the influence of an increased supply, and the consumption of opium will be correspondingly forced up. In the meantime will the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic consider the advisability of calling itself henceforth "the Society for the Encouragement of Opium Growing in China? For they are just that, and nothing else, Sir Joseph Pease and the people who confess that they voted without knowing what they were doing.

LORD HARRIS and his party are making an excellent sporting record in the South Mahratta Country. On their arrival at Camp from Marmagao they found excellent preparations had been made for their comfort by Mr. Woodward, Collector of Dharwar, and Mr. Murray, of the Forest Department, who were to have charge of the shooting party, which consisted of his Excellency the Governor, Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.S., Private Secretary, Captain the Hon. St. Leger Jervis, A.-D.-C., General Goodfellow, V.C., Messrs. Woodward, Macgregor, Murray, and Wingate. His Excellency and staff were not long in Camp before they found that their journey to Supa had not been in vain, and that they would have the exciting sport they had been looking forward to. In five days' shooting, the bagging of eight tigers, six deer, and two bison, must be accounted good shooting. They had a particularly heavy day to begin with, six fine specimens of tigers falling to their guns; and it would be interesting to know if such a record of six tigers in one day has ever been beaten or equalled. The finest animal, however, was killed during the last day's shooting, when Mr. Murray brought down an animal which measured 9 feet 9 inches in length.

THE Government Resolution on the Forest Administrations Reports for 1889-90, which was issued yesterday, deals with a few of the features of Forest Administration which have been under controversy in recent years, and is therefore mainly of professional interest. Mr. Shuttleworth's energetic work in the Northern Circle, and his clearly expressed views on many points of departmental importance, are the subjects of frequent comment, approving and dissenting as the case may be. In regard to the working of the Thanna Forests Government do not quite agree with Mr. Shuttleworth's estimate of the depletions of past years. Their view is that the satisfactory results now being obtained under systematic working show not so much that the Thana Forests have been overworked in the past as that they are now, for the first time only beginning to be worked up to their full capabilities. The financial results of the Department's operations were exceedingly satisfactory, the net revenue having been Rs. 13,72,819, or more than two lakhs in excess of the revenue of the previous year. As this result has been coincident with an extension of the guarantees that the necessities of the people who live in and around the forests shall be supplied, it strengthens the view which is now and again so energetically attacked that there is no inherent incompatibility between forest conservation and forest privileges.

THE *Mahratta* announces with regret that this year there will be no Provincial Conference. The Sarvajonik Sabha Committee under whose auspices the Conference used to be held has resolved that this year no Conference need be held. Mr. Tilak, one of the Secretaries of the Conference, has sent in his resignation. Mr. Gokhale, the other Secretary, wishes to do the same. All that our contemporary can say is, that this is to be regretted. The Conference was hailed on all sides as a good institution, with promise of better pract

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE OPIUM QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 14.

In the House of Commons, last night, Dr. Cameron asked if in view of the vote taken on Friday last, on Sir J. Pease's motion for the suppression of the Opium Trade in India the Government would appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the subject.

Mr. W. H. Smith in reply said that Friday's vote did not express the full sense of the House, and the Government would take no action until the whole question was submitted to Parliament.

An addendum by Sir Robert Fowler to the motion of Sir J. Pease for the suppression of the opium trade in India, requiring the Home Government to reimburse the loss that would be sustained by the Indian Government through the withdrawal of the revenue from this source, was talked out in the House on Friday last.

A technical difficulty has arisen in the way of the resumption of the debate.

Replying last night to Sir J. Pease the Government promised to consider the question of giving a day for a further discussion of the subject.

STRIKE RIOT AT BRADFORD.

LONDON, April 14.

An open-air meeting of spinners, who are out on strike, took place at Bradford to-day. The proceedings becoming disorderly the police attempted to disperse the crowd, but were stoned, several being injured. The Riot Act was then read, and the troops dispersed the mob at the point of the bayonet, inflicting slight injuries on a number of the rioters.

THE GOLD COINAGE IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 13.

It is officially announced here that the withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England, last week, for Austria was not connected with any project for establishing a gold standard in this country.

THE IMPERIAL BUDGET.

LONDON, April 14.

Mr. Goschen will present his Budget on the 23rd instant.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

The Treasury to-day purchased 2,42,000 ounces of Silver at prices ranging from 97·95 to 98·05.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, April 13.

The P. and O. s. s. Peninsula, with the English mails of the 3rd instant, left here this evening, at 5 o'clock, for Bombay.

THE CHIN-LUSHAI DISTURBANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

The fine imposed by Colonel Ross at Haka for the killing of a sentry as wired yesterday was paid immediately. One slave was given up, and one hostage as a guarantee of subsequent surrender was also given up. This had such an effect on the Shellas that of their own accord they surrendered three Thambya captives, and owned to having killed three more, which was substantiated by the surrendered captives. A fine of six hundred rupees was inflicted by the Political Officer as compensation to the relations of the murdered men. Payment of the fine will be enforced by troops if necessary.

Owing to the continuous raids of the Klang-Klangs on the Lushai side, one hundred rifles of the 39th Garhwal Regiment, under Lieut. L. A. Forbes, and two guns of the 2nd Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, under a Lieut, one hundred and eight Nepaulese coolies for transport, and two signallers of the 4th King's Royal Rifles, all under the command of Lieutenant Mocatta, accompanied by the Political Officers and Lieutenant Macnabb, left Haka on the 29th ult., and the following day received information of an ambush that had been prepared for them on the Laavar stream. On the 1st April the Political Officer, accompanied by Lieutenants Mocatta and O'Leary, with eighty Garhwallis, climbed up to Fao village. The Chins were friendly. Zu being produced the same night the party returned to camp. On the second the return march commenced; the Laavar stream was reached at 9 a.m. The rear guard halting on the ridge beyond the stream, a portion of them then advanced, crossed the stream, and halted on the spur opposite. Suddenly as the battery mules had just finished watering a volley from sixty rifles was fired from a precipitous cliff covered with jungle overlooking the stream. One of our guns opened fire, and Lieutenant Forbes leading the advance guard, the Chins retired. Lieutenants Mocatta and O'Leary took a gun and some men, and checked a large number of Chins, who were pressing on the rear. Rejoining the advance guard, the column pushed on with the intention of reaching the next camp. From khuds on either side of the road, which was covered with dense jungle, a heavy fire was thrown on the column as it advanced from the Dawver to the Bupi stream, a distance of three miles. Here the Chins took up a strong position on the bank over-hanging the stream, keeping up a running fight the whole way. The advance guard cleared the hill above the stream on which the Haka road meets, thus enabling the column to proceed. A camp was formed, and the column proceeded at 6 a.m. to Haka, having brushes with the enemy on the way.

FORT WHITE.

Old Fort White is almost completely dismantled, and new Fort White is being constructed rapidly. The barracks and a temporary hospital are already completed. It is rumoured that the head-quarters of the 39th Garhwalis are to be removed from Haka to Fort White.

A COLOUR-SERGEANT SHOT.

(FROM CUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, April 14.

A Colour-Sergeant, named Edwards, belonging to the detachment of the Devon Regiment, stationed at Barnardmyo, while at a dinner given to the manager of the Commissariat Office was shot through the head by Private Lloyd of the same regiment, and died in about two hours. Private Lloyd gave himself up and confessed his guilt, saying at the same time that he was glad he did it. The motive for the crime is not known.

MURDER IN RAMPORE STATE.

General Azim-ud-Din, Khan Bahadur and Vice-President of the Council of Regency, in the Rampore State, has been murdered.

A HOSPITAL FOR VISITORS AT KASHMIR.

Dr. Duke, Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, has obtained a site at Srinagar on which to build a cottage hospital for visitors; to construct which he solicits subscriptions.

THE HARDWAR FAIR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HARDWAR, April 14.

The great Kumbh Mela is over. The assemblage, which equalled in numbers that of 1879, broke up yesterday. The pilgrims have been dispersed, free of epidemic disease.

THE MANIPUR OUTBREAK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, April 13.

The rains have commenced in Assam. The following troops have arrived at Kohima:—42nd Gurkhas (153 men,); 43rd (114 men); and 44th (208 men).

NEWS FROM CAPTAIN PRESGRAVE.

Captain Presgrave writes from Palel on the 10th:—I arrived at Palel the second time on the morning of the 9th instant, and started for Thobal at 2 p.m. Lieutenant Grant got my message of the 3rd on the 9th, and retired from his position. His loss is one sepoy killed, and 3 wounded. The enemy's loss is at least 50 killed, and many wounded. We will arrive at Tammu on the 13th ultimo.

Mr. Williams, telegraph signaller, reports that the wires have been destroyed from Manipur, 28 miles towards Tammu, and 24 miles towards Kohima. He says Mr. Melville and Mr. O'Brien were beheaded at Myongkóng, about 24 miles from Manipur, and their corpses were lying on the road.

ALLAHABAD, April 14.

It is reported that Mr. Melville, Telegraph Superintendent and Signaller O'Brien were murdered and beheaded at a village, named Mayougtehary, twenty-four miles south of Manipur, and the headless corpses were flung in the village street. The telegraph line from Manipur has been utterly destroyed and the posts rooted up for twenty-eight miles towards Tammu and twenty-four miles in the direction of Kohima.

Captain Presgrave communicates from Palel through Tammu as follows:—"Arrived at Palel the second time on the 9th in the morning, and started for Thobal at 2 p.m. Lieutenant Grant got my message of the 3rd on the 9th, and retired from his position. His loss was one sepoy killed; and one havildar, one sepoy, and one driver wounded. The enemy's loss was at least fifty killed and many wounded. Will arrive at Tammu on the 13th. The rains have begun in Assam. The Manipuris tried all diplomacy could do to get Lieutenant Grant out of Thobal. The Baboos held as prisoners by the Manipuris are said to have written to Lieutenant Grant, telling him they would be murdered if he did not leave. He also received letters from the Durbar, impressing upon him the wisdom and necessity of departing. The enemy afterwards attacked them in greater force."

THE ADVANCE.

The military authorities at Calcutta have received a telegram from the Manipur Expedition Assam Column:—"We march beyond the frontier to-morrow with two thousand strong. The Manipuris are holding out at a place five marches off Derbandrai."

A column about one thousand strong will leave Kohima on the 17th for Manipur, which is expected to reach on the 24th. It is reported that the road is barred at places, and the Manipuris have taken up a strong position at Singmai.

ARRIVAL OF MR. WILLIAMS IN CAMP.

Mr. Williams, the European, whom the Manipuris allowed to escape, has reached Kohima and states that the Senapati told him "if the British Government want me they may have my corpse."

3,000 MANIPURIS ATTACK MAJOR HOWLETT.

When Mr. Williams left Manipur, three thousand of the Raja's troops were advancing to attack Major Howlett, who had taken possession of the Thobal stockade.

FAILURE TO DISLODGE THE GARRISON.

It is now known that on failing to dislodge the garrison the Maharaja offered Major Howlett provisions if he would evacuate and leave the country. Major Howlett refused to treat unless given some member of the Royal Family as hostage.

CAPTAIN BOILEAU'S STATEMENT.

The following account, dated April 10, has been received from Silchar. It is an epitome of Captain Boileau's statement taken on that day. Only the actual facts known to him personally are reported:—

On the morning of the 22nd a detachment of 22 men, and a baggage party of 100 men and 50 coolies were left at Singmai, one march from Manipur town, and an officer was warned that after the Durbar that day he would have to return to Singmai with 80 men. Four miles from Manipur the conspirator Jubraj met the Chief Commissioner with two Regiments. The bridge had been burnt, but the Jubraj was friendly. The troops lined the road into Manipur at 10 o'clock. At 12 o'clock a Durbar was ordered, to which the Rajah and the Jubrajah were ordered. The Rajah came without the Jubrajah, so the Commissioner refused to see him. He left after waiting three hours. The Manipuris showed alarm at the disposition of our troops about the Durbar. A Durbar was again ordered for 8 a. m. on the 23rd, the Jubrajah being ordered to attend. On the night of the 22nd all was quiet. The Raja's band played at dinner. The Jubrajah did not attend the Durbar at 8 a.m. on the 23rd, and the Durbar was again ordered for 1 o'clock. Nobody appeared, but the Manipuri troops marched into the Rajah's palace. Captain Boileau learnt that an attack on the Residency was probable, and reported this to Colonel Skene. Pickets were placed around on the night of the 23rd, but all was quiet. Colonel Skene called the officers and gave them orders as follows:—Lieutenant Brackenbury with 30 men and Captain Butcher with 70 men were to march out at dawn to surround the Jubrajah's palace, distant half a mile, and seize him. Lieutenant Lugard with 20 men to support. The movement was carried out at 5 a. m on the 24th. The parties moved to the east and west of the palace. Firing commenced at 6 a.m. Captain Boileau did not again see Captain Butcher until he marched into the Residency at 4 p.m., bringing in his wounded. Lieutenant Brackenbury, who was mortally wounded, had been sent on a little before. He died at night. At 8 a.m. Lieutenant Chatterton with 30 men was sent to seize the Raja's gateway from which the men were firing on the Residency. He killed two and brought in seventeen prisoners. At 10 a.m. Colonel Skene with 80 men joined Captain Butcher's and Lieutenant Brackenbury's parties, who were occupying the Jubrajah's palace. At 12 the Residency was attacked from the cover of a village to the west. Captain Boileau went and set fire to it. About 1 o'clock Colonel Skene returned from the Jubrajah's palace and had a consultation with the Chief Commissioner, and Lieutenant Lugard was sent to recall Captain Butcher and Lieutenant Brackenbury. At 4 a.m. all our troops were within the Residency compound mauuning the walls. All our wounded had been brought in. The enemy moved up and manned the loopholed wall of the palace, distant 60 yards from the Residency, and separated from it by an unfordable moat. There was an incessant fire of about 500 rifles from 4-30 to 7-30 p.m. Two 7-prs. were brought up at 5 p.m. and worked behind the embrasures made in the brick wall. The shells went right through the Residency. It was impossible to assault on account of the moat but our men were much protected by the high wall of the Residency, which was attacked on all sides. At 7-30 p.m. Captain Boilean heard one of our bugles sound "cease fire." It was replied to by the Manipuris sounding "fall in" and "assemble." He then learnt that the Chief Commissioner wanted to send a letter to the Raja. It was sent by prisoners at 8-30 p.m. and answered at 9 p. m., that unconditional surrender were the only terms to be granted. Colonel Skene spoke to the officers and men and Captain Boileau heard him tell the Chief Commissioner that under no circumstances would they surrender. He also heard the Chief Commissioner tell Colonel Skene that the place would not be tenable if fire was re-opened. There was a discussion about abandoning the Residency. Mr. Grimwood and Lieutenant Simpson went out and carried on a conversation across the moat, and returned, saying the Jubrajah would meet the Chief Commissioner if he could go over to the gateway of the palace. The Chief Commissioner, calling Mr. Cossins, went back with Mr. Grimwood and Lieutenant Simpson to the gateway. Colonel Skene followed them almost immediately. After some time chairs were sent for, which Captain Boileau sent by a bugler, but he was sent back, as he had a rifle. The party remained talking for more than an hour, when Captain Boileau went to see the wounded. At 10-30 p.m. he went to the wall, and a Manipuri called out that the Chief Commissioner had gone into the palace and would not return. They were going to open fire again. While he was speaking the guns and rifles opened fire on the Residency. Our men were ready and replied freely, although the Manipuris had approached nearer during the truce, and were actually in the Residency outbuildings. About midnight Lieutenant Chatterton brought Captain Boileau a message, saying he was wanted at the Residency. Messrs. Gurdon, Woods, Butcher, and Mrs. Grimwood were standing on the Residency steps among the sepoys who were firing on the Residency stables, which were now occupied by the Manipuris. Shells were bursting around. They said the place was untenable, and the prisoners could not be saved. Captain Boileau asked all the officers, and said he would go with the majority, as he could not assume the responsibility of sacrificing them all; but he would not leave the wounded behind, and the place must be abandoned in good order. In the meantime he tried to occupy the Residency house, but was shelled out. At 1-30 a.m. Captain Boileau ordered a retreat by the gap in the wall. Ten wounded were carried. The men were numbered off, and advance and rear guards formed. The strength was under 200, besides a large number of followers. The party had constant fights on the road until they were met by Lieutenant Cowley on the 26th. Six boxes of ammunition (all that was left) were brought away. Captain Boileau thinks the Jubrajah is alone responsible for the whole affair. The officers state that no cruelty of any kind was practised by us, nor was it possible, for Captain Butcher's and Captain Boileau's official reports confirm this epitome of facts in every way. Captain Butcher states that the Manipuris fired on him first, and Captain Boileau states that the Manipuris first fired on the Residency. The Raja was accompanied to the first Durbar by his youngest brother and staff.

MANIPUR FIELD OPERATIONS.

The following notification appears in the *Gazette of India*:—

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the despatch of a force, as detailed below, for operations in Manipur. The force will be styled the "Manipur Field Force":—

I.—The Kohima Column.—No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery (four guns); the 13th Regiment of Bengal Infantry; and the 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

II.—The Silchar Column.—No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery (two guns); the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps (Pioneer Company); the 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry; the 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry (six companies); and the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkha Regiment.

III.—The Tamu Column.—No. 2 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery (four guns); the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry (200 men); the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps (half-battalion); the 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Regiment; the 12th Regiment (2nd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry; and the 32nd Regiment (4th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

Line of Communications—The 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

2. The following officers are detailed for the staff of the force, and their appointments will have effect from the dates on which they respectively enter on the duties thereof:—

THE KOHIMA COLUMN.

To Command—Brigadier-General H Collett, C B, Staff Corps, Commanding the Assam District.

Orderly Officer—Captain A E Jones, 23rd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General.—Major F S Gwatkin, 13th Bengal Lancers (Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Assam District).

Assistant Quartermaster-General.—Lieutenant-Colonel St J F Michell, 1st Bengal Cavalry (Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency District).

Brigade-Major—Captain G C Kitson, King's Royal Rifle Corps (Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut District.)

Field Engineer—Captain R F Allen, Royal Engineers.

Superintendend of Army Signalling.—Captain W D Thomson, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

Chief Commissariat Officer.—Captain C M Fitzgerald, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General.

Assistant Commissariat Officer.—Captain D M Thompson, Staff Corps, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General.

Chief Transport Officer.—Captain J. Willcoks, D.S. O., Leinster Regiment (Station Staff Officer, Delhi).

Principal Medical Officer.—Deputy Surgeon-General C. P. Costello, Indian Medical Service, Administrative Medical Officer, Assam District.

Veterinary-Surgeon—Veterinary-Surgeon S. M. Smith, Army Veterinary Department (Assistant Superintendent, Army Veterinary School, Poona).

THE SILCHAR COLUMN.

To Command—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. F. Rennick, 18th Bengal Infantry.

Orderly Officer—Captain G F Willes, 15th Bengal Lancers (Adjutant, Surma Valley Light Horse.)

Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General—Captain E W Dun, D S O, 38th Bengal Infantry (Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Army Head-Quarters).

Assistant Field Engineers—Lieutenant P H du P. Casgrain, Royal Engineers.

Commissariat Officer.—Captain C, V. W. Williamson, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General.

THE TAMU COLUMN.

To Command—Brigadier-General T Graham, CB, Royal Artillery, Commanding the Myingyan District.

Orderly Officer—Second Lieutenant C J Sackville-West, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Assistant Adjutant-General—Lieutenant Colonel A G B Ternan 44th Bengal Infantry, Assistant Adjutant-General, Myingyan District).

Commissariat Officer.—Lieutenant F H S Thomas, 15th Madras Infantry (Deputy Assistant Commissary-General).

Transport Officer—Lieutenant B W Marlow, 23rd Madras Infantry (Deputy-Assistant Commissary General).

Superintendent of Army Signalling.—Second-Lieutenant R C R Owen, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Principal Medical Officer.—Surgeon-Major P N Mookerjee, Indian Medical Service, Madras.

THE MIRANZAI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, April 13.

Colonel Turner from Durband reports that on the 10th instant the enemy fired on our picquets, and a few volleys were returned. No casualties on our side occurred.

The Political Officers believe that the enemy's provisions are short, and they are off to the villages to replenish them. Two sowars of the R. P. C. were fired on between Raisan and Hangu. One was killed and the other wounded. The 5th Gurkhas have arrived at Kohat. The General establishes his head-quarters at Hangu to-day.

ALLAHABAD, April 14.

The boat bridge at Kotkai will be dismantled on the 15th, and return to Derband. The detachments of 11th Bengal Infantry at Bela and Kunari join the head-quarters at Lashora on the 15th. On the 16th the 11th Bengal Lancers move to Derband. Some shots were fired on the night of the 12th at the Seaforth picquets on duty at Siri. It is reported from Haka that on reaching the Lavar stream Lieutenant Macotta's party discussed their first meal after forty-two hours. They reached Haka on the 5th. Their casualties were four sepoys killed. Lieutenant Forbes, Jemadar Amar Singh Nagi, six sepoys, one hospital follower, and two coolies were severely wounded; and one sepoy, one driver and two coolies slightly wounded. Eleven villages, numbering eight hundred guns, were engaged under Lalawy, the Klang-Klang Chief, who murdered Lieutenant Stewart.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

SIMLA, April 13.

On the transfer of the base to Oghi a squadron of the 11th B. L. at Darband returns to Pindi.

Captain Boileau, the senior surviving officer from Manipur, reports that the Regent's allegations regarding the illtreatment of the Manipuris by our troops are quite unfounded. The Manipuris fired on our troops first.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 27.

Some fresh correspondence relating to the exclusion of the Italian language from the Indian Civil Service Examination has been published this week. Undismayed by the powerful opposition whipped up by Mr. Churton Collins, the Civil Service Commission adhere to their former determination, and in this they are supported by Viscount Cross. As was only seemly the Commissioners have treated the representatives of the objectors with great courtesy. Similar consideration was shown to the memorialists by Lord Cross, who went over the ground again, but without changing his opinion. We shall probably hear little more about the matter; but before the incident is finally closed could not Mr. Churton Collins tell us how many of his indignant friends know Italian well enough to read it with ease and to speak it correctly?

I learn that Mr. H. S. King, M.P., has contributed £100 to the funds of the International Congress of Orientalists, to be held in 1892, under the presidency of Professor Max Muller. The Secretaryship has been offered to Mr. S. Digby, and declined. I have not heard what further arrangements have been made for the rival gathering of savants, but the friends of its principal promoters say it will certainly take place. Owing to the unfortunate quarrels of the two factions the general public, I fancy, have little sympathy with either congress. If both were to fall through or be deferred until a more convenient season few persons would see any cause for regret.

The organizers of the forthcoming International Congress of Hygiene and Demography have no reason to complain of the support they are receiving from the authorities in England or in India. Viscount Cross telegraphed on the 13th instant to the Government of India inquiring what they proposed to do. It was hoped that the reply would come to hand before the meeting recently presided over by the Prince of Wales. The brief delay was doubtless unavoidable. Much satisfaction is expressed here at the decision come to by the Viceroy and his Councillors to recommend certain officers retired or on leave to represent their respective provinces. It is sometimes complained that India is left out in the cold. With regard to the Congress of Hygiene and Demography there is, I understood, every desire on the part of the organizing body that India should occupy in the deliberations of the Congress that prominence to which she is entitled as a part of the Empire. This applies not only to British India but to the Feudatory States. In the report of the Honorary Secretary for India, presented to the Royal President and the General Committee, reference was made to the desirability of securing the co-operation of the native rulers. The Hyderabad Chloroform Commission has shown to the English people that hygienic questions are not undervalued by at least one great Indian Prince. The Congress of Hygiene and Demography will afford the other Princes an opportunity of proving that they are, like the Nizam, imbued with progressive ideas.

Some further important correspondence that has passed between Sir Andrew Clark and Mr. Stanhope is published in this week's issue of the *Lancet*. Hitherto the tone of the disputants has been very friendly. The President of the Royal College of Physicians addressed the War Secretary as "Dear Mr. Stanhope," and in return was addressed as "Dear Sir Andrew Clark." In his last letter Mr. Stanhope drops all this friendliness and becomes quite formal. He begins "Sir," and concludes by assuring Sir Andrew Clark that he is his obedient servant. Sir Andrew informs Mr. Stanhope that the only remedy for the full and just relief of the grievances of the Army Medical officers is the conversion of the whole Army Medical Department into a Royal Army Medical Corps and the granting of substantive military rank and title to all its officers. The Secretary for War in his reply to the views put forward at considerable length by Sir A. Clark says that he is not prepared to do more than give the composite titles—Sir A. Clark's own proposal, so Mr. Stanhope asserts—and also the recommendation of Lord Camperdown's Committee of which representatives of the profession nominated by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons were members. Mr. Stanhope in his most official manner haughtily declines any further correspondence on the subject. Those who are dissatisfied with his decision will probably now set their Parliamentary friends in motion. Mr. Stanhope may refuse to carry on any further correspondence with Sir Andrew Clark, but the right hon. gentleman will not be able to dispose of his opponents in this manner in the House of Commons.

The Frankfort-on-Maine ladies have lately been inaugurating a club of a kind which is not quite what one has been led to believe would be favoured by the admirably brought up womankind of the Fatherland. The club-rooms are at present in a villa belonging to one of the chief members, and the rules are copied from those of a similar society once started in Berlin. No person is eligible as a member who has been at any time engaged to be married, and if any member is so weak as to wish to be married she must at once send in her resignation and in addition to this pay a fine of £100. It need hardly be said that man—the common enemy—is strictly excluded from all entertainments got up by the club. There are reading-rooms, billiard-rooms, card-rooms, and smoking-rooms. "It starts," says *Woman*, from whom the information is derived, "with nineteen members who if they all go the way of the Club Spinsters of Berlin will have to lay down £1,900 besides their liberty!"

Were your feelings somewhat like those of the dying Patriarch Moses in sight of the Promised Land when, the other day, you were in imagination, left on the threshold of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours? Poor Moses! it was a cruel ordeal. But if Moses, like you, had belonged to the last years of the Nineteenth Century, he would have taken the affair with stoicism. He would have assumed a blase air of indifference—it is such bad style, so very bourgeois, to show one's feelings. A *fin de siecle* Moses having personally failed to reach the Promised Land would declare it to be a fraud, not worth the expense of opening up—which opinion, together with unpleasant comments on the companions of his travels, he would communicate to the Press. In the same serene manner, probably the *fin de siecle* reader of Bombay takes small disappointments. What is one week to wait for the opening up of that promised land, the Institute of Water Colours—the Artistic land of Canaan flowing with milk and honey—(not literally of course—that would be a form of disorder intolerable to the president and members, especially since the advent of the new carpet) but amply supplied with milk 2d a glass and honey from Fortnum and Mason's in the tea-room downstairs. But though milk and honey may be temptations to some to stray into the Institute, there will be found other temptations to stay. The pictures are as usual interesting and representative of all styles of water-colour as well as of all periods of time, from prehistoric to the latest society beauty up to date. The President, Sir James Linton, exhibits three pictures, remarkable as usual for their beautiful scheme of color and the admirable manner in which he renders the textures of the different objects. The faces are the least satisfactory, though this may not be due to the painter's taste.

The prophetic eye of the German colliery owner sees the coming of a day when the old proverb about "carrying coals to Newcastle" will have become obsolete, and German coal will have the upper hand in English markets. This pleasing dream of the Teutonic mind is based partly on the working out of our best seams; but more particularly, it appears, upon the enormous improvement in the facilities of transport which will be afforded by the great net-work of waterways in Germany which will be brought to completion about ten or fifteen years hence. The Rhine-Ems Canal, which will be opened in about four or five years, is to connect the Rhenish Westpalian coal and iron industry with the German North Sea ports, from whence it is to be exported and placed on the English Markets at cheaper rates than the home production. The Oder-Spree Canal already in existence is to be widened, so as to enable larger barges, such as will be used on the Rhine-Ems Canal, to be employed, and along this waterway the Silesian coal will be brought to Berlin, and again through the Spree and Havel to the whole Elbe district and the North Sea.

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

The recent agitation in England, disinterestedly set on foot by Lancashire philanthropists to rescue the mill operatives of Bombay from the oppresion of long hours and overwork, has naturally created a widespread desire to ascertain whether the condition of the factory-hands in Bombay compares favourably or otherwise with that of the workers in the centres of the English factory system. On Saturday morning Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, who has had a good deal of experience of the manufacturing classes at home, accompanied by Mr. Phipson and one or two friends visited and spent some time in the Howard and Bullough Mill at Mahaluxmi, the largest of a group of seven mills adjoining one another, and under the same firm of managing agents. Like the others of the group the Howard Mill is a substantial stone building with ample light from large windows, and plenty of air. The mill turns out 24 tons of yarn per day when spinning a fairly large proportion of coarse counts. The value of the daily output comes to Rs. 9,000. Seven thousand hands are employed in these mills, which have amongst them 2,30,500 spindles—about an eighth of the total spinning power in the Island of Bombay. The number of ring spindles in the Howard Mill is 43,824. The mill-books show eight hundred men and eight hundred women and girls, but owing to the elasticity of the system prevailing in this mill, as in all other mills in India, there is seldom an attendance of more than twelve hundred and fifty at any one time. On Saturday six hundred women were at work—an exceptional muster due to the desire to see the first lady-doctor who had come to India, whose visit was expected with the greatest curiosity and interest. The women and even the girls wore their jewellery and their best attire; and at her appearance on the threshold of the part of the mill in which they were employed Mrs. Pechey-Phipson was presented by a deputation with a garland and a nosegay—a ceremony repeated at the close of the visit with greater ceremony and a profuse sprinkling of perfumes, followed by three cheers given in English fashion with great heartiness. The incident is noticeable, for this is the first occasion, so far as we are aware, on which some hundreds of Indian women and girls expressed their pleasure and satisfaction by cheering.

Mr. George Cotton received the visitors and showed them over the mill. A pair of splendid horizontal compound condensing engines of one thousand indicated horse power first attracted attention. They were built by Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow, and are fitted with the latest improvements. Chief among these is the arrangement for oiling the heavy bearings; the oil is poured in a number of continuous streams on the bearings, and flows through them into a receptacle beneath, whence it is pumped up automatically to the oil reservoir above. This system has the double advantage of rendering any deficiency or solution of continuity in the oiling of the bearings impossible, while ensuring complete lubrication without wasting any of the oil, which is used over and over again. The crank pins have also a special oiling apparatus. The trip action for automatically diminishing the pressure of steam in the cylinders instantaneously when any of the machines are disconnected, is wonderfully delicate and effective, the pressure of a little finger being sufficient to completely control the speed of the mighty engines. A flywheel, fifty feet in diameter with its many steel ropes, communicates power to the machinery on the different floors of the mill. Another feature of the engine-room is Moscrop's recorder, which registers on paper automatically the speed of the engine and the pressure of steam in the boilers, thus enabling the engineer to see at a glance how things are going and placing on record a variation of speed or pressure, with the exact time at which either occurred. The native stokers were for a long time greatly puzzled to understand how the engineer could always know at once on his return exactly what took place during his temporary absence.

The spinning machinery throughout was made by Messrs. Howard and Bullough, after whom the mill has been named. Perhaps the piece of mechanism which is most likely to attract attention is the contrivance for stopping the motion of every large drawing frame, if one out of a hundred tiny pieces of gossamer-like cotton be broken. Not only is the action stopped, but a heedless minder can not set it going again until the thin and almost intangible "sliver" of cotton be put right on the frame. The frame is divided into two parts, scarcely a quarter of an inch separating them; the one charged with negative, the other with positive electricity; between them are the thin slivers of cotton; when one of them breaks the two parts of the machine come in contact and an electric current sets free a catch which stops the frame until the fault is remedied.

But after all the most interesting and in the long run the most valuable part of the machinery of a mill is the human hand, without which all would come to a dead-stand. The forty-four thousand ring spindles in this mill of course find employment for hundreds of boys and girls—terms which may be regarded as interchangeable for practical purposes—with this proviso, that the average girl is more industrious and more steady than the average boy who does the same work alongside her. Two boys (or girls) are employed to mind a row of ring spindles, their only duty being when a thread breaks to stop the particular bobbin and tie the thread One boy or girl could very well do this work without a companion, and as a rule it is so done; the second hand being as often as absent from his post either to get a drink of water, to eat, or to gossip. So long as one stands on the alert and not more than one or two threads break at a time the second boy or girl is not really required. The object of having the two is precisely to give each rest and avoid taking too much out of either.

That is a system which in Manchester or Oldham would set an English foreman's hair on end; but it is typical of the arrangements in Indian mills. Of the eight hundred women on the books of this mill from two to three hundred are absent. They are of course only paid when they come, and they come when it suits them. One of the girls of fourteen when asked what her earnings were said seven rupees a month; another boasted of nine, but she was employed at piece-work in the reeling room. These young workers were in very good case; to the English eye they would not appear to be twelve or fourteen, being in stature and build like English town children two or three years younger. They are not however more diminutive than the boy and girls of the same class in the streets and in the fields; on the contrary, they seem to be better fed and in better condition. There was nothing of the wearied and listless look which is noticeable amongst the factory-workers and indeed most of the boys and girls in the manufacturing towns in England, who form such a woeful contrast to their robuster brethren in the English counties. These mill hands work in large and well-ventilated rooms; as they never miss an opportunity of closing the windows within their reach on the plea that the outer air breaks their threads, the upper parts of the windows are now made to open inwards, in such a manner as to admit the air and not allow the wind to get at the spindles. Similar care to ensure complete ventilation has been taken in the reeling room, where the women wind the threads spun by the ring spindles. For the winding of the thread hand labour is used, it being found that steam machinery is subject to the drawback that if a thread break several revolutions take place before it can be tied. This might make a difference of many yards in the length of the thread on each hank, and the weaver in China or elsewhere might have to complain that he could not complete the piece of cloth for which he had purchased what he conceived to be the proper number of hanks. Two women work each reel, one turning the handle and the other watching the threads. They are paid by the number of hanks, and soon acquire proficiency and earn a good deal of money. They are under a Naikin—an intelligent and bright-looking Mahratti who wore—in honour of the occasion—all her jewellery, including two or three necklaces, large earrings, nose-ring, and hair ornaments, bracelets all of gold and silver armlets; in her ears shone very fine emeralds. She is an efficient forewoman, and has been employed in the mill since it started. Most of the women on the upper floor are from the Deccan, and of good caste, as is the Naikin; when it was found difficult to obtain a sufficient number of workers of the good castes the experiment of employing women of the lower castes was made, and has been acquiesced in with the tolerance usual among Hindus when their personal rights are not endangered. There is no commingling at meals and the lower caste women are employed in a large room apart; but all goes on harmoniously, the Naikin showing much sense and tact. These piece-workers earn a good deal when they like; if they are not pressed for money they take a holiday when it pleases them. To meet this exigency it is found advisable to have many more reels than are always in work, and many more women on the books than regularly attend. There is no endeavour to "drive" the hands; for one excellent reason as well as for others—the hands will not be driven; they would prefer even to die. But in their own time and at their own convenience they will do a good deal of work, and with proper supervision will do it very fairly.

The look of contentment, the general air of happiness, appeared to strike Mrs. Pechey-Phipson as very novel and gratifying amongst women workers in factories. The women were for the most part though not invariably young and in good health and spirits, pleased with their work and fond of the jewellery which so many of them were able to display. One good-looking girl of fourteen when asked where she got her display of gold necklaces and other nick-nacks, said quite simply "Half is my own, and half is my sister's!" Of course with them as with all of their classes in India gold and silver ornaments take the place of the Savings Bank Book which is the pride of the frugal and industrious in England. Their lot is by no means so hard and so deserving of commisseration as Mr. Holt-Hallett and the Member for Oldham have endeavoured to persuade good people in England to believe. English working women and working girls would give a good deal to be able to earn their living with the same freedom from irksome constraint and the same absence of conditions injurious to health and subversive of happiness.

To what extent will the new Factory Act affect the future of the Indian Mills and the Indian mill-hands? On this point there can be no better authority than Mr. George Cotton, and his view of the matter is that the provision limiting work for boys and girls under fourteen years to six hours will simply result in two shifts, which will be an improvement on the present system. One set of boys and girls will go to work as usual in the morning; the others who are to relieve them in the course of the day will be gathered together in a school, where they will learn something; when those in the mill have done their six hours they will be given an hour or two to play and then pass through the school. In this way they will be educated, and not allowed to run wild through the streets; they will still be under discipline and kept out of mischief. When in the mill for six hours only they will be fresher, and the present number will no longer be required for the same work. And of course they will be paid less money than they now earns, so that the mills will profit by what was intended to injure them.

With regard to the women, Mr. Cotton like many other mill-owners seemed to be under the impression that a mill inspector may insist upon all the women getting their hour and a half's compulsory rest at the same time. Now they get that amount of rest daily, but they take it when they please; if they be compelled to take it at a fixed hour they will not thank the new Act. But we have the best authority—that of Sir Andrew Scoble himself—for stating that the new Act does not contemplate or direct that the hour and a half's rest shall be taken by all the women-workers at the same time. All that the Act lays down is that the women shall have one and a half hour's rest during each day. One-half or any other proportion may take the obligatory rest at one period, and the rest at another period, so that there need be no stopping of the machinery.

The new legislation then, it it as well to know and to let Manchester know, will not have the effect striven for by those who have moved in the matter in the manufacturing districts of the north of England. Had the Government at Home or the Government of India yielded to that clamour, and legislated at the bidding of Lancashire manufacturers for the purpose, so cynically avowed, of crippling the Indian mill industry, which dares to compete with that of Manchester in the markets of the Farther East, what would have been the result? In the business point of view disappointment, for with six thousand miles start Bombay could not be beaten in the race for the Eastern markets. And politically the effect could be to throw at once into the movement for the enlargement and the greater independence of the Indian legislatures the energy, the influence, and the money of the capitalists, English and Indian, who have built up the Bombay mill industry and made it so flourishing.

THE MUNICIPAL SET-BACK CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in the decision in the above case that appeared in your issue to-day that it is stated the judge had great doubts as to whether the system of taking a certain number of years' purchase of the revenue derived from productive trees, which are perishable, could be applied for valuing the same. I may remark that it is the only practicable system, and the one invariably adopted by the profession not only here but in England. The following statement also appears in the judgment in regard to the damage through the removal of buildings, &c:—"As to the loss, damage, or expense incurred by the petitioners, there is not so much difference between Mr. Stevens' estimate (Rs. 908) and that of the respondents' engineer (Rs. 651); but while Mr. Stevens' estimate is based chiefly on *guess work*, that of the respondents' engineer is taken from measurements, and the prices of contractors employed by the Municipality; and I think I must accept it as being the more correct of the two." With reference to the remark that my estimate was based on *guess work*, I most strongly protest, as each of the items of which the amount of Rs. 908 was made up was given when I was under cross-examination by Mr. Crawford, and these were based upon actual measurements and market rates, in the same manner as those of the respondents' engineer."—Yours, &c.,

FREDERICK WILLIAM STEVENS.

April 14.

POSTAL LETTER BOXES—A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THERE is little news from Simla yet, observes a Bengal paper, except that the weather is delightful. New faces are to be seen on the Mall daily, but it will be another month before houses and hotels have received their full complement of visitors. The Government offices are settling down to work, and the Executive Council has its hands full with the affairs of Manipur.

THE native weavers of Bangalore, writes a local paper, have a common practice of using empty bomb shells as spindle sockets for their looms. Some six weeks ago one of these, living in Cubbon Pettah, managed to pick up an unexploded shell on the Artillery practice ground at Agram, and thinking that the combustibles it contained was rubbish, threw it into the fire to burn, his wife being busy cooking at the time near by. The shell exploding killed the man on the spot and fractured the right leg of his wife. She was taken to St. Martha's Hospital for treatment and it was found necessary to amputate her leg. She was dismissed from Hospital with a wooden leg.

YES, writes the *Madras Times*, it is a fact: we have *two*. We accept the figure as not exaggerated; and as it comes from the great champion of the almost extinct Madras Army, it cannot be safely regarded as reflecting too low an estimate. The Madras Army, much maligned as it has been and despite the progress made by a rash process of decimation, can still boast that it has two "plucky" officers. Let us go further than this; let us say that this noble pair is heroic; and then we have an additional insurmountable argument against the diparagement and the reduction of the Madras Army recently in favour in high quarters. The end is not yet. There is room for hope. "*Ex uno disce omnes*;" *e duo*—why things must come right, for even an Indian Government could not have the heart to apply the shears again to an army that, on the authority of our evening contemporary, contains two plucky officers. The Madras Army is saved. The gallantry of Lieutenant Grant and Captain Presgrave is not to prove barren. It is to bear fruit a thousand-fold, as the future will certainly show. What better illustration of the irony of Fate could be wished for than that the disaster at Manipur should save the Madras Army from destruction? Assuredly, these be strange times.

IN the Council of the Goa Government, which assembled on the 10th instant, it was resolved to hold a supplementary election of a Deputy for Salsette on the 26th of this month.

AT the meeting of the Educational Committee held on the 8th inst. his Excellency the Governor-General of Goa submitted a scheme for improving the status of the National Lyceum of Goa and placing it on a similar footing to the national lyceums in Portugal.

A PROJECT for the construction of the Bagdad railway has been examined by the Ministerial Council at Constantinople, and sent to the Seraskerat in order that the Minister of War may consider it from a strategical point of view. This railway will start at Zindjirli-Couyou, reach the heights of Roumelia-Hissar, cross the Bosphorus on a suspension bridge, and go *via* Bagdad, terminating on the Gulf of Youmourtalik, at Bassorah. In order to facilitate communication between Europe and Asia, there will be a branch to Macrikeuy, and European consignments to Bagdad will be transported on the new railway.

IT is easier to understand and be patient with the present attitude of Newfoundland when we are reminded of the extreme dependence of the colony on her fisheries. "The great enconomic evil of the colony," says Mr. Secretary Fenelon, "is the want of secondary or alternative employment to ensure to our people the means of living when the primary occupation of the fishery proves unremunerative. And it may be said that under the most favourable circumstances the fishery productions of the country—at least as at present marketed—are quite inadequate to maintain the population in a fair degree of comfort." The colony, fortunately, is not without other resources in its land, its mines, and forests. The Government is promoting many public works in the hope of developing these resources, and Mr. Fenelon reports that the mining and lumber industries are absorbing a considerable and increasing amount of labour.

A PARIS Correspondent writes:—The annual report of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, which has just appeared, will be read with interest by business men engaged in trade with France. Several able papers are embodied in this report, one of them being on Anglo-French Trade and another on the new French Customs Tariff. The British Chamber of Commerce calls attention to the gravity of the situation in which English trade in France will be placed if the proposed tariffs are adopted in their present form. Of late years there has been a steady decline in the value of English exports to France, the cause of this being attributed to French duties, while French exports to England have progressively risen. It is estimated that the excess of exports in favour of France gives employment to 95,000 French workmen. In view of this the Chamber rightly thinks that British trade with France is entitled to more liberal treatment than French tariff-amenders are disposed to grant.

ST. PETERSBURG theatres are getting an evil reputation from the danger of binoculars falling on the heads of the sitters in the stalls from the careless occupants of the boxes. Last week two serious accidents of this kind occurred, and in consequence the matter has been referred fo the Government architect to take steps to prevent similar accidents in the future.

IF popular education in Italy is still backward, secondary instruction in the new Italian kingdom is reported to be steadily increasing, and Italy still maintains her ancient reputation for her seats of learning. From a recent report it appears that there are now seventeen government universities, inclusive of the university for jurisprudence at Macerata, and four free universities—namely, Ferrara, Perugia, Camerino, and Urbino—the former of which are supported by the State at an annual expense of about 350,000l. Besides the universities there are institutes for engineers at Rome, Turin, Bologna, Naples, the upper technical institute at Milan, and the scientific and literary institue in the same city, the institute for final practical studies at Florence, the normal high school at Pisa, and the three veterinary colleges at Turin, Milan, and Naples. There are also special superior schools of social science at Florence, superior commercial schools at Venice, Genoa, and Bari, the upper naval academy at Genoa, schools of agriculture at Milan and Portici, the industrial museum at Turin, the forest school at Vallombrosa, and high schools for women at Florence and Rome.

THAT there is danger in being polite enough to gather the tickets of your fellow-passengers in a railway compartment and hand them to the ticket collector was proved by the experience of an Edinburgh citizen, whose grievance has just formed the subject of an action in the Court of Session. This citizen, a jeweller named Harris, was returning to Edinburgh from Fifeshire, *via* the Forth Bridge. At Haymarket Station, when the collector came for the tickets, Mr. Harris obligingly handed him the tickets of all the persons in the compartment, four personal friends, and a stranger. The collector counted the tickets, accepted them, and retired; but presently returned to make things most uncomfortable for the man who had thus assisted him. One of the tickets had been found to be available only to Kirkcaldy, a station on the Fifeshire side of the Forth. It was assumed that the voluntary collection of the tickets had been a trick to palm off the unacceptable ticket, and Mr. Harris was with scant ceremony bundled out of the carriage and delayed in reaching his destination. The assumption was quite unwarranted; but it was actually contended in court that Mr. Harris by collecting tickets had constituted himself an agent of the other passengers, and so became responsible for any one of them who might have committed a fraud or an innocent mistake. This did not prevent Lord Kincairney from finding for Mr. Harris and giving him the £25 damages which he claimed for illegal ejection from the railway carriage.

AMONG the other means adopted by the Russian Government to extend its influence in the North Pacific is the attempt to plant colonies along the Siberian shore. Offers were made to the fisher folk of Archangel, of the Volga, and of the Caspian by which they would secure privileges if they fell in with the wishes of the Government and migrated to the extreme east. Like all inhabitants of the bleak north, the Archangel men refused the temptation to quit their homes, but the southerners have proved more tractable, and some of them have resolved to go. In consequence of which resolution the Volunteer fleet will carry them to Vladivostock during the course of the approaching season of navigation. Proposals are also to be made to the fishermen of the Black Sea and Sea of Marmora of a similar tenor.

No Catholic country in Europe, writes a Madrid correspondent, keeps up so steadily as Spain the religious ceremonies belonging to this season. Independently of the famous "Semanas Santas" of Toledo and Seville, which have this year attracted an unusual number of foreign visitors, especially English and American, many other cities and shrines keep up the observance of solemn rites and the total suspension of profane and lay activity. During three days of this week Madrid itself becomes a city of silence. From early morning to sunset no carriage or tramway or any other vehicle is tolerated, whilst thousands of the faithful slowly go from church to church, complying with the rule that seven must be visited. Even Royalty does this pilgrimage on foot on Holy Thursday. The Spanish women always wear dark attire and graceful black mantillas, after the Goya style, for such ceremonies in the churches. At the Royal Palace Queen Christina washes the feet of twelve old men and twelve old women, and serves them at table, in presence of the Court and Diplomatic Corps and of 1,500 privileged visitors in the Hall of Columns.

IT has been decided by the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company to hold at the Palace in the autumn another great electric light exhibition. The last exhibition of the kind, in 1881-2, was deservedly popular. So much progress has been made in the last ten years that the directors ought to be able to eclipse their former beautiful display; and we are informed that every endeavour will be made to give special distinction to the autumn exhibition. The continued popularity of electricity at exhibitions is clear from the success which has attended the one now open at St. Pancras Vestry Hall. We are asked, for the second time, to announce the extention of the time for which the Electrical Exhibition there will remain open. April 1st is the date last mentioned as that of its closing.

SIBERIA as a new market has long been the goal of the enterprise of Captain Viggins, and the concessions he obtained from the Russian Government were recently extended for two or three years more in spite of stout opposition on behalf of Siberian merchants. The "Grashdanin" announces that a new company of Englishmen is being formed for the opening up of that huge country, which has such an evil reputation and yet which possesses so many possibilities. The dangers of the sea voyage during the short period of navigation will prevent a large trade being done by sea, though the possibility of a certain regularity of intercourse has been demonstrated.

THE Archbishop of York has already won the hearts of his new flock by his entertaining stories. He discoursed to the Beverley people the other day of the ancient jealousies between the Archbishops of Canterbury and York before it was decided which should have the precedence, and he told how on one occasion they both met in the same room. The Archbishop of Canterbury took the first place, and the Archbishop of York, finding no seat in which he could sit without taking second place, seated himself on the knees of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It might have been a grudging and an angry recollection of this incident, added Dr. Magee, but at any rate there was extant a decree of major excommunication pronounced in the reign of Edward III. by the Archbishop of Canterbury against any person in his diocese who furnished a meal of meat to the Archbishop of York and his chaplain when they travelled southwards towards London.

ALL the tender grace of Mrs. Ritchie's pen, shines forth in her recollections of the Dickens children parties in the April number of "Macmillan." No other parties, we are told, could, in her child fancy, compare with these; for the master of the house had "a wondrous fairy gift of leadership." One especial occasion she recalls when the Thackeray children, coming in alone in all the consciousness of new shoes and ribons, were a little shy; but Mrs. Dickens called them to sit beside her till the long sweeping dance was over and talked to them as if they were grown up—which, as we are reminded, is "always flattering to little girls." Then Miss Hogarth found them partners, and they too formed part of the throng. Recalling now these joyous gatherings Mrs. Ritchie confesses to a slightly envious admiration of the white satin shoes and long flowing white sashes of the Little Dickens' girls. After the music they somehow floated into a long supper room, and she found herself seated near the head of the table by Mr. Dickens, with another little girl who he persuaded to sing. It was little Miss Hulla, who tremblingly complied. Then we are told "all the jeunesse doree, consisting of the little Dickens' boys and their friends, ranged along the supper table, clapped and clapped, and Mr. Dickens bent down to her smiling and thanking her. And then he made a little speech, with one hand on the table, and again they clapped and laughed. "But here," says the author of these recollections, "memory fails me, and everything grows very vague and like a dream."

ON the Queen's journey through France, orders were sent to Cherbourg not to give strangers an opportunity of staring at her Majesty, and while showing the greatest attention in attending to her wants and anticipating them, to avoid fuss. Similar instructious were given by the directors of the Western and Lyons Railway to the masters of stations where the Royal train was to halt. When the Queen, with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, landed at Cherbourg at 10-30 she was received by Admiral and Madame Lespes, who had placed a magnificent ribboned basket of flowers in the saloon carriage. The admiral was accompanied by his staff. As the Queen was *incognito* they were not in full dress uniforms. The train was in the Arsenal almost close to the yacht. It contained five sleeping compartments, two coupes, and two saloon carriages which the King of the Belgians has lent the Queen. M.M. Chardin and Eddy, traffic managers of the Western Railway, travelled in the Royal train with M. Dietz, Police Commissioner at the Ministry of the Interior, and M. Degriege, the engineer of the line.

THE anti-vivisectionists have taken alarm at the application made to the Board of Trade for a licence directing an association about to be formed under the name of the "Institute of Preventive Medicine" to be registered with limited liability without the addition of the word "Limited" to its name. The declared objects of this association being "to provide a place where research may be carried on," "to provide laboratories, to appoint a scientific staff," and "to institute lectures and demonstrations," it is held that those proposals point to a resort to experiments on living animals. A petition has accordingly been prepared for presentation to the President of the Board of Trade in which it is submitted that there are already more than ample opportunities for carrying on such research; that the number of persons engaged in physiological and bacteriological researches, and the number of experiments performed, have been for years past steadily increasing; that in 1889 there were 87 persons licensed to peform experiments, and 1,417 experiments made, and that bacteriological researches being already carried on in the public interest under the direction of the medical department of the Local Government Board, no further provision of the kind is necessary either by the formation of a company or otherwise. The prayer of the petitton is that the board of Trade may withold the requested licence, or impose a condition, that experiments on living animals shall be excluded from the objects of the proposed association.

DR. WEBER AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS, 1891.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have only this day received a copy of Professor A. Weber's long letter in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 7th instant. In that, *inter alia*, he accuses me and the supporters of the Statutory Ninth International Congress of Orientalists to be held in London in September next, under the best possible auspices, of not being "Orientalists," and he gives a most incorrect version of the struggle between those who wish to maintain the independence of our republic of oriental letters, and those who wish to change it into a monopoly of a few Professors.

I might as well deny that Professor Weber was an Orientalist, except in a narrow sense of the term. I am not aware that he speaks a single Oriental language or has written a book in one. He has been mauled by Indian Pandits, and he and his school dread the presence of "true Orientals" at the Congress of Orientalists, and of all independent enquirers who will not acknowledge either the supremacy of Sanscrit in philology or him as the greatest authority in it. Like a famous Egyptologist, he would, I daresay, decline to visit the country of his learning, so as not to upset his convictions. I have already done a little, and I will do more to expose the pretensions of men who know far less of the living East, and through it of its past, than many an Indian administrator that I could name. When Weber can speak a dozen Oriental languages and write works in six, he will be in a better position to criticise one who *in* the East and *with* the East has promoted Oriental learning. His misconception of my speciality, of the Hunza and other Dard languages, of my Oriental work in India, and here, is as great as his reference to myself as a German or an Europeanizer of Hindus is incorrect. I will now proceed to show, as I have done before, that under a rude exterior, he hides a diplomatic conscience.

On the 19th September, 1889, he praised Landberg, whom he now condemns in the *National Zeitung* and approvingly indicated the encroachments then in progress to set aside our original statutes, to establish a permanent oligarchy of Orientalists, to minimize the attendance of Orientals, and to entrust Max Muller with framing conditions as to the admission of members to future Congresses.

Our Declaration of the 10th October, now signed by 400 Orientalists in thirty countries, was directed against these and other usurpations on our Republic of Oriental letters and against the shortcomings of the Scandinavian Congress, not merely, as he alleges, against the possible choice of Cairo or Constantinople as the next meeting of the Congress. We first forced Weber and thirty of his Orientalists, who included several booksellers and students, to admit the validity of the Paris Statute. We then compelled the Christiania Committee to surrender to Sir Henry Rawlinson as honorary president for a Congress to be held on the basis of the Statutes in London in 1891. We broke up the countermovement by Muller and Landberg for a Congress at Oxford in 1892. We have, at all events nominally, induced the seceders from our midst to profess allegiance to the Paris Statutes, and to pretend that they have received their powers from the Paris founders. The intended caricature of the French "Institute" in an Institute of forty practically self-elected Orientalists. Immortals, is any rate for the present, abandoned; the name of Landberg is no longer openly mentioned in connexion with the Christiania Committee, nor as the permanent Secretary of all future International Congresses who are to have the King of Sweden as their permanent President; even London has been chosen as the place of their "Ninth Congress;" to all appearances we have won all along the line, and now Weber in his wrath at the complete discomfiture of the Christiania game turns round on him who has mainly brought this result about, and says that he is not a real Orientalist except from a practical point of view.

If Weber were to know how much of real public-spirit there exists in this country, he would not be astonished at people taking a certain course which they believe to be for the public good, irrespective of favour, prejudice, or emolument. They would learn what little store many Englishmen of merit set on decorations, the non-bestowal of which on my humble self is alleged, together with some supposed slights, to have induced me for more than a year and a half to spend time, money, and influence in furtherance of a cause. Let me tell him that I have no grudge against Landberg; that I, was treated with special kindness by the King of Sweden and that I refused the recommendation to a Swedish decoration, because of the circumstances of the Swedish Congress, although I had rendered services to a Swedish Ethnographical Mission. To Professor Weber banquets and decorations may be welcome; in an assembly of English Orientalists held on the 15th January, 1890, and then already representing 157 signatories of the Declaration of Paris in twenty odd countries, we decided "that no special privileges, or distinctions of any kind be accepted by any member, delegate, or office-holder (as such) of the Congress, except what the Congress itself may confer for services rendered to science, &c."

What is the use of contradicting Weber's other misstatements? I could not be turned out by seceders on the 9th October, for we had already turned them out six weeks before. I did not rouse the feelings of "English gentlemen" for any "discourtesy" to Professors Dillmann and Kuenen, for I partly drafted the "cordial" but informal letter of the two presidents, Sir Henry Rawlinson and Sir M. E. Grant Duff, and my formal, and colder, reply to theirs was similarly approved in writing by the Presidents and the body of the Signatories, then already 300 in number. Max Muller had simply "recule pour mieux sauter." The Congress of 1892 is still the Max Muller-Landberg Congress, as stated in the Scandinavian papers with the addition of a few more lies. Nothing is really conceded except that London is to be their next place of meeting.

As for the Committee of 1892 representing "real" as against "spurious" Orientalist "dilettanti, travellers, fellow-officials of Leitner, &c." I have yet to learn that there is a single Orientalist among their Vice-Presidents. They certainly have fewer "real" Orientalists to choose from than we, who can select among 400 professional Orientalists or practical promoters of Oriental studies in thirty countries. Anyhow, the Swedish Congress of which Weber makes so much was largely composed of tourists, commercial travellers, local tradesmen, &c.

"The snake is scotched not killed." The monopolists in Oriental learning, with Max Muller, are making a last, and desperate stand, which must fail against the combined sense of "practical Orientalists" and of the statesmen and Governments who promote Oriental studies because of their importance to our culture and of their utility to our civilization. With personal questions or intermural quarrels, neither Government nor the public have anything to do.

Compare the programmes of the 1891 and 1892 Congresses and choose for yourselves.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. W. LEITNER,

Organizing Secretary for the Statutory Ninth International Congress of Orientalists of 1891 and Delegate General from the Founders and the French National Committees to the English and other Committees.

Comparison of the programme of 1891 with those of 1889 and 1892.—The Landberg Congress of 1889. (1.) Semitic and Islam. (2.) Aryan. (3.) African, including Egyptology. (4.) Central Asia and the Far East. (5.) Malayan and Polynesian. The Muller Congress of 1892. (1.) Semitic (*a*) Assyriology, and (*b*) General. (2.) Aryan. (3.) Egypt and Africa. (4.) China and the Far East. (5.) Australasia and Oceana. (6.) Anthropological. Mythological. The Presidents and Secretaries of these sections have already been elected among English Orientalists, ignoring the claims of the eminent specialists from all countries who might attend the meeting.

The Statutory Ninth International Congress of 1891.

The following are the sections into which the work of the Congress has been divided, subject to future classification:—(*a*) Summaries of Oriental Research since 1886. (*b*) 1 Semitic Languages, except Arabic. 2 Arabic and Muhammadanism. 3 Assyriology. (*c*) Aryan. (*d*) Africa, except Egypt. (*e*) Egyptology (*f*) Central Asia and Dardistan. (*g*) Comparative Religion, Philosophy, and Law, and Oriental History and Sciences. (*h*) Comparative Language. (*i*) Suggestions for the Encouragement of Oriental Studies. (*j*) Indo-Chinese. (*k*) Sinology. (*l*) Japanese. (*m*) Dravidian. (*n*) Malayan and Polynesian. (*o*) Instructions to Explorers, &c. (*p*) Ethnographical Philology. (*q*) Oriental Art, Archæology, and Numismatics. (*r*) Relations with Orientals. (*s*) Oriental Linguistics in Commerce, &c., with sub-sections regarding the various modern Oriental Languages. (*t*) The Anthropology, Science, and Products, natural and artificial, of the East. Only Secretaries have been elected pro tem. to carry on the work till the meeting, when the presidencies and other offices will be allotted according to the eminence of the International specialists that will attend.

In addition to the above, the Congress of 1891 asks for essays on certain practical and technical subjects, invites translations of certain texts for a moderate honorarium, &c., and provides examinations for students in various Oriental Languages, held under the combined auspices of European Orientalists and native Oriental Scholars.

Woking, 26th March, 1891.

THE BOMBAY PORTUGUESE.

THE following memorial has been presented to Government by the Bombay Portuguese Association:—

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, Bombay.

Sir,—We have the honor to lay before you, for the information of Government, the following facts in connection with the Native Catholic Community of Bombay, of which we the undersigned are members, and to request that you may be pleased to give them your best consideration.

2. The Native Catholics of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein are descendants of the converts of Portuguese missionaries in the time of the Portuguese rule in these parts. They have always been known as Bombay Portuguese, a designation which indicates their native origin, and at the same time denotes their habits, characteristics and manners which are entirely Portuguese. They bear Portuguese names, and the respectable classes among them speak Portuguese as their mother tongue.

3. In May 1887 a few members of this committee, ostensibly with the object of avoiding being mistaken for the Goanese, but in reality with the desire of being recognized as Eurasians and thus deceiving the public, started an Association, and changed their designation into East Indian which, as you are no doubt aware, and as all the leading newspapers of India at the time and the local "Bombay Gazette" & "Times of India" only a few months ago distinctly pointed out, was not a right or proper name for them. The term East Indian is synonymous with Indo-European and Eurasian, and as such is not applicable to a people whose chief pride is that they are pure natives of the country.

4. The Bombay Portuguese community numbers over 60,000 people. The bulk of them are ignorant of the existence of the Bombay East Indian Association and a large number of those who have joined the association are not aware of the meaning of the term East Indian they having joined for the sake of the Death Benefit Fund which was represented to them as the primary object of the association.

5. The association after three and a half years of existence numbers in all about 800 or 900 members and this including women and boys and a great many men who do not pay any subscription. It cannot in any sense be considered as representative of the whole community. We believe a movement such as that initiated by the leaders of the Bombay East Indian Association is unprecedented in the history of mankind, and we respectfully submit that an attempt to change the designation of a large community without any object or occasion and by a few men who are perfect nonentities in a public sense and whose influence is solely derived from the Government situations they hold is preposterous and absurd. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the association has not the sympathy of the Bombay Portuguese community which will not and cannot recognize an institution which at best belies their native origin and makes them the laughing-stock of the people around by representing them as spurious Eurasians. On the contrary it has been regarded from the beginning as a movement which must eventually prove detrimental to our best interests. This augury has in part been fulfilled as by illegally and unwarrantably styling itself the representative of our community in some of the most important questions affecting our welfare it has proved itself a source of much annoyance and even much injury to our community.

6. As instances of its unwarrantable and illegal action and of the underhand practices by which the association is propped up we would mention the following:—

(*a*), On the 16th of July 1887, when the association had altogether scarcely sixty members, the Secretary, Mr. J. L. Britto, (Head Clerk of the High Court Bombay) forwarded the following letter to the President of the Public Service Commission.

Sir,—With reference to the notification of the 11th inst. published in the Bombay Government Gazette of the 7th idem, I am desired by the managing committee of the Bombay East Indian Association to inform you that they are desirous of deputing, on behalf of the East Indian community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, Mr. Joseph Bocarro, junior, Assistant Superintendent in the Political Department of the Bombay Secretariat, to give evidence before your Committee on the points indicated in the accompanying memorandum and to request that you will be so good as to allow Mr. Bocarro to tender such evidence.—I have etc.

(Signed) J. L. BRITTO,
Secretary, B. E. I. Association.

As a matter of fact the managing committee had not desired Mr. Britto to send any such information, and had not had the remotest idea of deputing Mr. Joseph Bocarro. The whole affair was a dexterous arrangement between Mr. Bocarro and Mr. Britto. To make matters right Mr. Britto convened a meeting on the 17th July (the day after) at which Mr. Bocarro very innocently urged on the committee the necessity of their sending a deputy on behalf of the community and called upon them to select a deputy for the purpose. And Mr. Britto did the rest. (*Vide Report of the B. E. I. Association*).

(*b*.) When giving evidence before the Public Service Commission Mr. Bocarro who was really his own and his friend Mr. Britto's nominee, but to appearance, the nominee of a free and easy managing committee appointed by an association of fifty-four members, which in its turn claimed to be the representative of the 60,000 Bombay Portuguese of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, described himself as an East Indian and proceeded to state that by "East Indians he meant the Native Christians of Bombay, Bassein and Salsette some of whom were descendants of the old Portuguese settlers, as distinguished from Eurasians and domiciled Europeans, and also as distinguished from the Portuguese in this country who were, as a matter of fact, natives of Goa, and although Portuguese subjects, were not always of Portuguese descent."

It will be observed that the words of Mr. Bocarro indicate a confusion of ideas which was scarcely creditable to one who by a process of self-election stood before the commission as the representative of his community. However, by stating that some of his people were descendants of the old Portuguese settlers and that they called themselves East Indians as distinguished from the Portuguese in this country who were as a matter of fact natives of Goa and although Portuguese subjects were not always of Portuguese descent, Mr. Bocarro conveyed to the President the idea that his people were Eurasians. This accounted for the President declaring.—"I hardly understand the difficulty your constituents are experiencing. I always thought they were recognized as Eurasians."

To understand these words aright we think it necessary to point out that the President, Sir Charles Turner, belonged to the Civil Service of Madras and had spent the whole of his official life in the Madras Presidency where there is a large community of Eurasians of Portuguese descent, who along with those of English and foreign descent go by the name of East Indians or Eurasians.

(*c*). In the course of his evidence Mr. Bocarro stated it was the wish of the people of Tanna and other parts of Salsette and Bassein that the Portuguese schools maintained or aided by Government should be abolished and English and Marathi schools substituted. We respectfully submit that this was totally incorrect and that Mr. Bocarro was not in a position to gauge the feelings of the people or ascertain their wishes in this respect. We regard it as a fortunate circumstance that Mr. Bocarro's evidence was not considered of any value, or the injury to our community would have been great.

(*d*). The association is imposing on the Government by yearly submitting names for nomination as Justices of the Peace and Fellows of the University as a mark of consideration to the Bombay Portuguese community. The names submitted are those of persons who are in favor of and belong to the association. We would submit that even if the names submitted are those of deserving members of the community the selection being confined to those who are members of the association, and besides, a number of the members of the managing committee of the association being women and a large majority of the remainder compositors, compounders, and petty clerks, and therefore unqualified for the task, the selection cannot be regarded as valid or reliable. As a matter of fact such a thing as a compositor proposing names for submission to Government for nomination as Fellows of the University has occurred and we respectfully submit that the matter requires to be looked into. The way things have been managed so far would seem to suggest that the leaders of the association who are Government servants are trading on their influence with the Secretariat by holding out the prospect of these distinctions as a remuneration for services rendered to the association.

(*e*). The Bombay East Indian Association is constantly interfering (and always illegally and unwarrantably, in the name of the 60,000 of the Bombay Portuguese community) in religious questions in which the bulk of our community is at variance with the handful of those who form the association, and is thus a source of continual irritation and annoyance to us.

7. A reference to the service books of such of the so-called Bombay East Indian as are in the service of Government will show at once that the persons concerned entered the service of Government as Native Christians or Bombay Portuguese, and not as East Indians as they now call themselves.

8. In conclusion we respectfully beg to submit that the facts stated above are strictly true, and that the Bombay East Indian Association is not what it represents itself to be; and to respectfully request that you may be pleased to give the matter your earnest consideration and advise Government against accepting the recommendations of the Bombay East Indian Association in any matter whatever concerning the interests of the Bombay Portuguese inhabitants of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein as the wishes or opinions of our community which has always been known and desires no more than to continue to be known as the Bombay Portuguese Community.—We have the honor to be, Sir, Your Most Obedient Servants,

(Signed) Revd. GABRIEL FRANCIS de SILVA,
Vara of Thana and others.

Bombay 7th March 1891.

To this the following answer has been received:—

Political Department, Bombay Castle, 4th April, 1891.

From W. Lee-Warner Esq. Secretary to Government.

To the Rev. Gabriel Francis D' Silva Vara of Thana.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial dated the 7th ultimo signed by you and other Portuguese inhabitants of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, relative to the position of the Bombay East Indian Association.—I have &c.,

(Sd.) S. MACDONALD.
For Secretary to Government.

RAGHUNUNDAN AND THE BENGALIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, a true Aryan, says in the preface to the English translation of Isha Upanishad:—

"What can justify a man who believes in the inspiration of his religious books, in neglecting the direct authorities of the same works, and subjecting himself entirely to custom and fashion, which are liable to perpetual changes and depend upon popular whim? * * * * *

A few instances which are most commonly and publicly practised, I beg leave to state here, 1st, the whole community in Bengal, with very few exceptions, have since the middle of last century, forsaken their ancient modes of the performance of ceremonial rites of religion, and followed the precepts of the late Raghunundan and consequently differ in the most essential points of ceremonies from the natives of Behar, Tirhoot, and Benares," &c., &c.

Let Bengalis read this and digest it. The sooner the Bengalis give up this renegade Raghunundan the better for them both in this and in the other world.—Yours, &c.,

April 9, 1891. R. RAGOONATH RAO.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL G. V. Johnson will become a Colonel-Commandant of R. A., vice Gen. Sir John St. George, deceased.

GENERAL Viscount Wolseley having proceeded to England on leave of absence, the command of the Forces in Ireland has devolved on Lt-Gen. Le Cocq, R. A.

BRIGADE-SURGEON G. MASSY, Bengal Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Murree, who had received permission to retire from April 1 next, has been allowed to withdraw his application.

THE following major-generals have been selected for distinguished service rewards:—John Davis, C. B., J. Keith Fraser, C.M. G., T. L. Lynden-Bell, and H. R. L. Newdegate, C. B.

THE command of the 1st Royal Dragoons, at Colchester, becomes vacant on May 20th next, on Col. A. Maclean retiring under the six years' rule. His successor will be Maj. Tomkinson, second in command of the regiment.

A HOME paper announces that the Secretary of State for India has just made a concession in favour of Widows who have been deprived of pension from Lord Clive's Fund owing to their having come into possession of property slightly exceeding the limits fixed by the regulations. Lately there have been several cases of hardship caused by the new form of declaration laid down by the Secretary of State in Council on Feb. 18, 1890. For instance, a lady was left by a deceased relative an annuity of £150 during widowhood, and the India Office immediately deprived her of the pension which she had been receiving from Clive's Fund. Lord Cross has now ruled that in such cases a diminished pension may be granted. The widow of a Lieutenant Colonel, for example, draws £91 5s. a year, provided her property is under £3,000 in value: should she come into possession of £4,000, the India Office take £1,000 (being the amount by which her property exceeds the sum she is entitled to hold) and deduct intrest thereon at 4 per cent.—say £40—from the pension, paying her £51. 5s. a year instead of depriving her of the benefits of the Fund altogether. This is such an equitable arrangement that we wonder it has not been thought of sooner. Many widows have had to resign their pensions in days gone by in consequence of some slight increase of property. At present the concession only affects those who have had their pension forfeited since February 18, 1890. Widows who came on the Fund prior to June 4, 1862, do not forfeit their rights by subsequent accessions of property.

THE UNIONIST PRESS AND MR. PARNELL'S PROSPECTS.

THE *Times'* Rome correspondent telegraphs that a prelate who is in a position to be well informed regards as certain the triumph of Mr. Parnell over the Irish Episcopacy. The prelate is not named nor is the source of his information indicated.

The *World* regards the eventual success of the ex-leader as inevitable and apparently regards that eventuality with great satisfaction:—"The inevitable triumph of Mr. Parnell is causing much searching of heart amongst the Liberals. It is beginning to be darkly whispered that Mr. Gladstone's action was 'hasty' and his letter 'imprudent,' and, in fact, if the party could hark back to the time of the verdict in the divorce suit, they would leave the Member for Cork alone. The suggestion that Home Rule should be dropped is regarded as impossible. Its effect would be to drive the Irish vote in England over to the Conservatives, and to make the Liberals certain of losing the next General Election. It is not surprising that, in these circumstances, suggestions are already afloat that terms must, after all, be made with Mr. Parnell. If Mr. Gladstone becomes convinced that Mr. Parnell is going to carry the Irish people with him, he will discover some means of renewing his alliance with him." The Conservative Press scarcely disguise their satisfaction at what they deem to be the certain issue of the struggle between Mr. Parnell and his opponents.

SALIENT POINTS IN THE TREATMENT OF INDIGESTION.

INDIGESTION may be sudden and temporary, when it is called acute; or it may be more or less continuous and reccurent, when it is called chronic.

Acute dyspepsia may be said to arise from imperfectly masticated, uncooked, or poorly prepared foods; from certain seedy and tough-skinned fruits; or from full meals taken when the individual is chilled or exhausted.

The symptoms are discomfort or pain in the region of the stomach, more or less intermittent and spasmodic, experienced usually within two hours after eating, attended by much flatulence and eructations of a hot, sour fluid, and sometimes by giddiness and headache.

The treatment consists in emptying the stomach by inducing vomiting. The finger in the throat, a glass of warm water with a teaspoonful of mustard stirred in it, or a dose of three to five five-grain Tabloids of Ipecacuanha, repeated if necessarry every twenty minutes, will secure this end. The matters vomited should be always inspected, in order to learn what in future to avoid. It may he casually observed that veal, unless in the form of strained broth, is essentially apt to induce indigestion and colic.

A mustard poultice applied to the painful region, and kept there till the skin is decidedly reddened, brings often great relief. One of the most effective of all known agents for pain in the stomach is nux vomica. If taken early it will almost always relieve the pain. Two grains of opium are effective, but have unpleasant after-effects. After these attacks it is usually well to take a cathartic, preferably one or two of the Laxative Vegetable Tabloids. If flatulence is a common symptom, take the compressed Soda-Mint Tabloids. As long as there is any tenderness over the stomach, the food should be peptonized with Fairchild's Zymine, for solid food will but tend to aggravate matters. Bits of solid codfish, dried raw beef, and small draughts of cold black coffee, should be the first step toward solid food after a bad attack. The Fairchild Pepsin Tabloids should be taken in doses of two or three after each meal, and the nux vomica continued three times daily.

Bishop's granular effervescent extract of Nux Vomica is the most elegant preparation of its kind, and is recommended with confidence.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

IT is to be hoped that politicians of every shade will study the important and interesting paper which Lord Brassey read to the Institution of Naval Architects on Wednesday, remarks the *Army and Navy Gazette*. It is a masterly compilation from a great many sources, and a comprehensive condensation of current educated opinion upon the naval question of the day—What is to be our future policy in shipbuilding? It is admitted and acknowledged by every man who knows the "A B C" of the subject that it is already high time for the authorities to prepare a new programme for presentation; indeed, as Sir E. J. Reed said at the banquet in the evening, "we are beginning to wonder when we shall hear something further from Government of the continuation of Admiralty shipbuilding." Lord Brassey's paper cannot fail to be useful both to the officials who have to draw up the new programme and to those who will surely criticise it on its publication. If there is one point upon which we feel inclined to quarrel with the paper, it is that sufficient credit is not given by the compiler to the sources from which he drew his inspiration. "From statements which have appeared in the press," is vagueness indeed.

Lord Brassey favours for ships of the line the design of the *Barfleur*, chiefly because a larger number of such vessels could be built for a given expenditure than ships of the *Royal Sovereign* type. For scouting purposes he will be content with improvements upon the *Pallas* and *Medea* classes; and he considers we should push on with torpedo gun-vessel construction in the shape of modified *Sharpshooters*. He also recommends fitting the older ironclads with new machinery and armament for use in trade protection. For coast and harbour defence he advocates the construction of monitors or rams of the *Polyphemus* type, and an increase to the torpedo-boat flotilla. In his observations upon cruisers he says:—"I would press most strongly the necessity of a larger reinforcement to the Navy of first-class cruisers of the *Blake*, *Blenheim*, and *Edgar* types." His programme for the next five years is 10 battle-ships, 6 armoured monitors, 6 armoured rams, 40 first-class cruisers, 30 scouts, and 50 torpedo gun-vessels. The discussion which followed the reading of the paper was mainly an endorsement of the views of the writer, the differences of opinion which became apparent being upon matters of minor importance.

There are two points referred to by Lord Brassey which seem to need special note. He proposes an amendment to the official standard of strength for the Navy; and as the amendment was originally proposed in these columns, and almost in the words used in his lordship's paper, of course we are prepared to staunchly support it. So far as line-of-battle ships and their auxiliary scouts are concerned, "at least equal to any other two Powers" is a good enough standard; but for protection of commerce our cruiser strength should relate, not to the number or ships which other Powers can show, but to the amount of tonnage to be protected, and to the difficulty of keeping their commerce destroyers in port. We hope Lord George Hamilton will take opportunity to show that he accepts the amendment. The second point refers to the 110-ton gun. The objections to these guns were also originally raised in the *Army and Navy Gazette*; but it was not to the introduction of any gun of their weight we objected but to the manner in which these particular guns had been thrust upon the Navy. There is no reason that we are aware of why our ships should not be supplied with 110-ton guns, if naval officers want them, but only such guns should be supplied as naval officers ask for. Both Lord Brassey and Admiral Scott appear to us to be pushing the arguments and objections to the other extreme just now, and it is quite certain that, as the Controller of the Navy tersely put it "if there should be a naval battle, and one shell from a 110-ton gun ended the fight, every one would say it was very wrong of the Admiralty not to be pr

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprives the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 8 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,

Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

PIESSE & LUBIN PERFUMERY FACTORS from every flower that breathes a fragrance.

SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM

May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.

2 New Bond Street London

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. **SIMS REEVES** says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious." Prevents and cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

DR THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying that Abbey's Effervescent Potash is a safe and useful Family Medicine, and is specially beneficial in cases of Indigestion and Rheumatism."

Dr. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M. D., says:—"I find Abbey's Potash to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion, and for purifying the blood in Rheumatism and febrile states of the system."

Testimonials from **CHRISTINE NILSSON ELLEN TERRY, MARY EASTLAKE** and numerous other eminent persons. Highly recommended by the Medical Press.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH Prevents and Cures HEADACHE (*in most cases in a few minutes*). FEVER, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, and all SKIN and LIVER AFFECTIONS. It also alleviates SEA SICKNESS.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

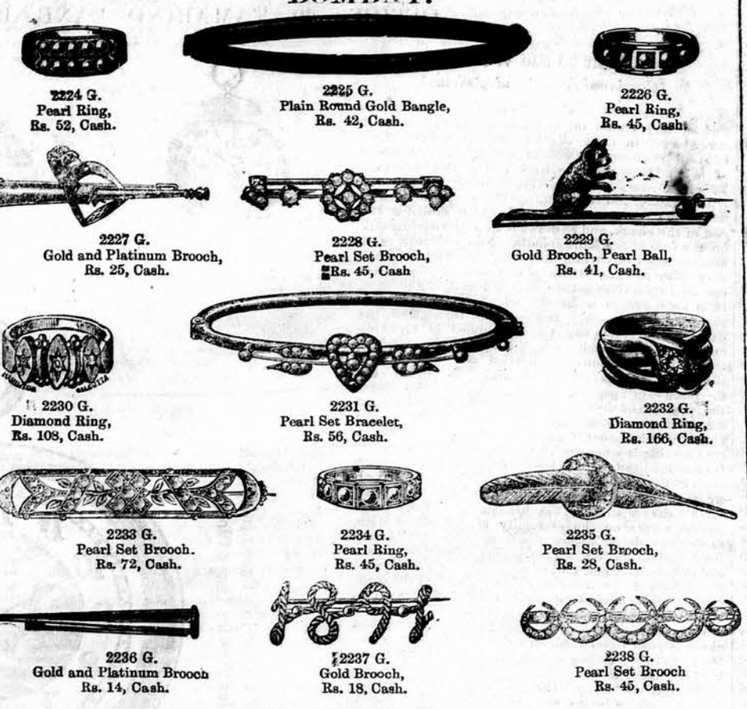
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,

CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.



2224 G. Pearl Ring, Rs. 52, Cash.
2225 G. Plain Round Gold Bangle, Rs. 42, Cash.
2226 G. Pearl Ring, Rs. 45, Cash.
2227 G. Gold and Platinum Brooch, Rs. 25, Cash.
2228 G. Pearl Set Brooch, Rs. 45, Cash
2229 G. Gold Brooch, Pearl Ball, Rs. 41, Cash.
2230 G. Diamond Ring, Rs. 108, Cash.
2231 G. Pearl Set Bracelet, Rs. 56, Cash.
2232 G. Diamond Ring, Rs. 166, Cash.
2233 G. Pearl Set Brooch. Rs. 72, Cash.
2234 G. Pearl Ring, Rs. 45, Cash.
2235 G. Pearl Set Brooch, Rs. 28, Cash.
2236 G. Gold and Platinum Brooch Rs. 14, Cash.
2237 G. Gold Brooch, Rs. 18, Cash.
2238 G. Pearl Set Brooch Rs. 45, Cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-4.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, *March 8th*, 1878.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

Berner's College, London. EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., *Professor of Chemistry.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsuels and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.G"** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, **LONDON;**

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY,

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,

GUILDFORD STREET, YORK ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and I have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Bronchial Coughs, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA. KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

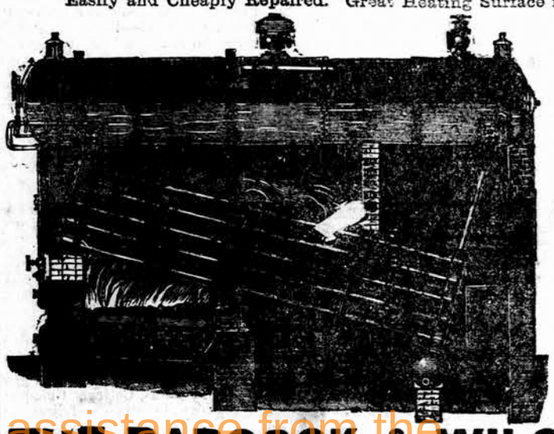
Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR **MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,** Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,
NEW YORK & GLASGOW.
RENFIELD ST. GLASGOW; 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

Apply NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH

SEE

MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S

WORK ON

CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from

MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO

MR. CONGREVE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.

FOR

DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,

OLD OR RECENT,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,

COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,

THE FINEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD IS

CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant ELIXIR, and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent HOARSENESS, comfort the chest, and strengthen the VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALEXANDRIA: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: PHARMACY STORES. RANGOON: De Souza.

HAMBURG.

Wolber & Brohm
IMPORT & EXPORT MERCHANTS
Request connections for Import of German and **Cotinental Goods.**
Produce received.

SODA WATER MACHINERY

AND APPLIANCES

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD

ANCOATS 146 MINORIES
MANCHESTER LONDON E.C.

AGENTS:
LEIGHTON & Co. MADRAS. | F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.

The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.

These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Manufactured in England by Frost & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store throughout the Australian Colonies.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

Has been known for 100 years as the best preserver and beautifier of the hair: it prevents it falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, and eradicates scurf and dandruff; it is unsurpassed as a brilliantine for the beard and moustaches, to which it imparts a soft and silky appearance; it is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired children.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and a most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and alovely delicate complexion

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE, a harmless preparation for dyeing red or grey hair a permanent brown or black Ask Chemists and druggists for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid worthless and injurious imitations.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

CHAPOTEAUT'S

PEPTONE WINE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections*, and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds**, with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections**, and **difficulty in Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S

Matico Capsules

AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND **MATICO CAPSULES** in the more chronic cases

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL *NO TASTE OR SMELL*

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa- « tient, and develops the appetite in a « most estraordinary manner. Con- « sumptive patients experience a fee- « ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.

« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

« M. **CHAPOTEAUT** has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, Rue Vivienne, PARIS.

Chapoteaut's

PEPSINE PEARLS

for

SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The **pure** Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY **Beware of imitations**, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

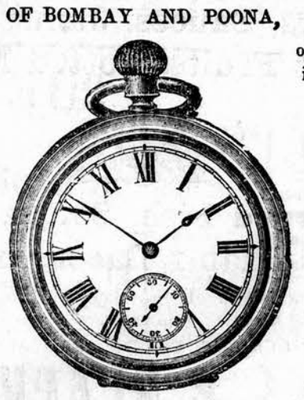
PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

OF BOMBAY AND POONA,

SEND their Watches, Post Prepaid and at their Risk, for their net value by V.P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the Purchaser they



offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. Marcks personally from their enormous stock are the following.

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main Spring :—

	Rs
The Popular Watch, the cheapest that goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Silver Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance, a perfect watch	45
The same works in Hunting case	50
The finest strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2 inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, very substantial	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case do. do. excellent Presentation Watch	280
The Highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

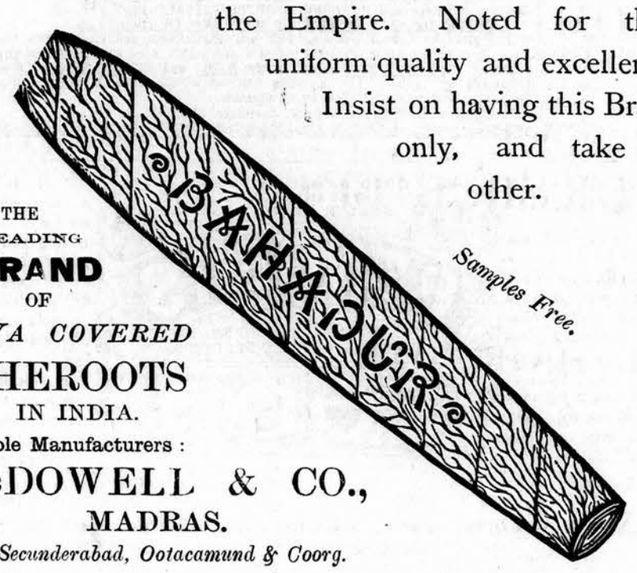
MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

POONA, 1, East Street.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

To be obtained of all dealers throughout the Empire. Noted for their uniform quality and excellence. Insist on having this Brand only, and take no other.



Samples Free.

THE LEADING **BRAND** OF *JAVA COVERED* CHEROOTS IN INDIA.

Sole Manufacturers :

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

Secunderabad, Ootacamund & Coorg.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS AND OF

D. MACROPOLO, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

PICKERINGS' "BLANCO,"

FOR

WHITENING ALL ARTICLE OF BUFF OR BUCKSKIN LEATHER

SUCH AS

Military Equipment, White Helmets, Gloves, Hunting Thongs, Whips, Cricket and Tennis Shoes, Tennis Balls, &c., &c.

It is prepared in a very careful manner, and extra precautions are taken to ensure AN EVENNESS OF COLOUR. It contains nothing that will in any way injure the article to which it is applied, and, if used as directed, a splendid white of a glossy satinlike appearance and soft silky surface is ensured, which will not readily rub off.

The moulds of "BLANCO" are made in one size only, and will fit the specially made zinc boxes, which are non-corrosive.

Send for Sample and Wholesale Prices to

"BLANCO" AGENCY, 60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S WORLD FAMED **FILTERS**

30 to 50 % cheaper than anywhere else

LEVER WATCHES FOR INDIA.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co., BOMBAY & CALCUTTA, is the only firm in India supplying their Gold, Silver and Metal Watches at Trade Prices—direct to Wearers. Superior goods being sold at even less Price than ordinary quality by Agents, Middlemen or Retailers,—each of them being allowed commission and discounts to be added to first cost of the goods.

LONGINES' GOLD LEVER LADIES' WATCHES, Keyless, the Best in the World, the finest quality sold in England—are procurable in India from us only.

£ 16 or Rs. 192 net

For the heaviest cased, plain or enamelled.

Warranty 6 Years.

SOLDIERS' AND ARMY WATCHES. A very Superior Class, extra quality, extra strong, everlasting, neat, advantageous, Key Wind, ¾ plate, Levers—the finest time-keepers.

£ 2-2 or Rs. 25.

Warranty 4 Years.

18 CT. GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES, Keyless, heavy cased, our own Manufacture, ¾ plate, Lever, Chronometer Balances, 15 ruby Jewels, Adjusted, from ... ... Rs. 100

18 CT. LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, Horizontal, Keyless, 8 ruby holes, from ... Rs. 60

Note.—Besides the above special Watches, Illustrated Catalogue will give you details of 85 grades of Watches,—the best assortment of Watches, of reliable quality found in India, Cottage time-pieces, the Regulation Field Glass of the French Army, etc., etc. We are confident to give the fullest satisfaction to all those favouring us with orders.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH UNITED CLOCK CO., LD.

ENGLISH-MADE CLOCKS.

OFFICE: 60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

A visit to the Works.

(Continued from Monday's issue.)

There is one feature about the method of closing the self-centring chuck in all these lathes that is worth describing. In most of the modern watchmakers' lathes the self-centring chucks are tightened by means of a hand-wheel at the back end of the headstock. This hand-wheel is on an arbor, running through the lathe-spindle, and terminating in a female thread, which screws on to a corresponding male thread at the end of the chuck, and so draws it into the conical sink on the face of the lathe-spindle. Now it is clear that however good this arrangement may be for the ordinary jobbers' use, where a diversity of objects are operated upon time to time with deliberation and care, it is defective in a factory where the same kind of piece is changed every few seconds throughout the day, for, apart from the time consumed in screwing and unscrewing each piece, it is open to the objection that in the continuous and hurried use incidental to piece-work, the operator, in his anxiety to ensure that the piece is gripped tight enough not to slip under the pressure of the cutter, would be sooner or later, to screw it so unnecessarily tight, as to distort the chuck, which of course would then be useless as far as true turning is concerned. So the stalk of the chuck is prolonged through the lathe-spindle, and at the back end of the head-stock is a very stiff helical spring, slipped on over stalk, one end of the spring pressing against the casting of the headstock, and the other against a collar on the extremity of the chuck-stalk, so that the chuck is kept closed sufficiently tight by the pressure of the spring. There is a lever at the end of the lathe, one end of which is in contact with one collar at the end of the chuck-stalk, and the other end is contracted with a treadle underneath the lathe-bed. As the operator presses his foot on the treadle the pressure of the stiff spring is overcome, the chuck is pushed forward, and the work instantly released. This is clearly a most important improvement in this class of tool.

When the bodies of the pinions have been turned down, the pinion leaves are cut in an engine, three cutters being used in succession to each space. Great care is used in forming the cutters, to ensure perfectly shaped and proportioned pinions. As they leave the cutting-engine the pinions are taken to another set of lathe-tools, where the pivots and seat for the wheel are formed. This operation of turning the wheel-seat is found to require particular care, and is performed by a girl who may be classed as a skilled turner, in contradistinction to a machine-minder.

All pinions and other steel parts are polished, or rather left to polish each other, by being placed in revolving pans, set at an angle of about 30° from a vertical line, together with sawdust moistened with petroleum. Four or five hours of this treatment are found to impart a gloss, which, if not up to the standard exacted by the watchmaker, is nevertheless as good as is required for machine-made clocks. The rubbing together of the edges of the pinion-leaves seems to take off the sharp and even contour they presented when turned out of the cutting engine, though practically the leaves, of course, still retain their precision.

The ribbons of steel for the mainspring are heated for hardening by immersion in boiling lead, and are then plunged into oil. The ends are softened and punched, and then each one is wound on to the arbor of the mainspring winder. There is a barrel on the mainspring winder, and a cord from the barrel passes over a pulley hanging from the ceiling. At the other end of the cord is suspended a weight such as it is decided the mainspring should pull. When the spring is wound on the arbor the winder is released, and if the mainspring is perfect, it, in uncoiling, draws the weight up to the ceiling. If it fail, the mainspring is rejected, and this test, occupying but little time, avoids much possible trouble afterwards through the retention of a defective spring. Supposing it to pass the test satisfactorily, the spring is again wound on the arbor and inserted into the barrel. For the eight-day timekeepers the main spring is no less than 12 ft. 3 in. long.

Balance-springs are most interesting and important item. Special double-carbonized wire is used for these. The wire is first flatted, by passing it between a pair of flint-hard and highly-polished rolls, which give a very smooth surface to the wire. Then the springs are coiled up, five at a time, in a box, which is then set upon a hot plate till the springs are let down to a blue, when they are found to be set to shape.

When the springs have been pinned to collar and stud, the movements are sent to the timing room, where lads, after a little experience, judge with certainty the amount, if any, that the spring requires to be let out or taken up, by comparing the to-and-fro motion of the lever with that of an accurately-timed movement.

But even when the movements have been timed and cased, with the hands and dials fitted, there still remains the final examination, which is performed by an officer of some responsibility. If on the one hand he passes defects, the wares of the Company would soon get into disrepute; and on the other hand, if he is continually returning pieces for alteration, he would probably be regarded with dislike by the culpable workers.

In one wing, artificers were busy fitting up wood-working machinery preparatory to the introduction of other patterns of clocks with wood cases, which may therefore be shortly expected on the market, and if the same neatness and good taste are observable in their design as characterize the other productions of the Company we shall no longer need to look abroad for a supply of this class of goods.

In leaving the building, the writer had to acknowledge that Mr. Davies faithfully performed his promise of showing how everything was made, and one can but marvel how such an establishment could have been brought to such perfection in a few short months. In the writer's humble judgment there are but few men who could have accomplished it so well as the clever presiding mechanical genius, who proved to be as courteous and obliging as he was unostentatious. His remarks and answers to numberless questions inspired the belief that anything about machine-made clocks that is not within the knowledge of Edward Davies is not worth knowing. He made light of training the two or three hundred girls and lads, and of designing and making the punches, dies, lathes, rolls for balance-spring wire, of which he plaintively remarked they could not get proper ones till they made their own, though he spoke appreciatingly of the helpful services of his foreman, Mr. C. Blaine, who had been his right-hand from the beginning. All the workshops are light and well ventilated, and there is plenty of room to double or treble the present output, which may be taken at between 400 and 500 clocks a day, though on the day preceding the visit here noted the record was 600, on account of urgent orders. The enterprise of the British United Clock Company is really of national importance, for it has opened a new industry for our workers, and proved that the ability to compete with the foreigner in the manufacture of clocks for the million has not departed from us. This Company has stepped into the breach, and become the leaders who alone were wanting to give us a start, and, in common with all Englishmen, we cordially wish them continued and increasing success.

VICTOR TIME ALARM.

With Dial Nickel, Gilt, or Bronze Case, Plain or Bevel Gla

BRONZE STANDS FOR VICTOR & SPEEDWELL.

SPEEDWELL TIME.

With Dial Nickel or Gilt Case, Plain or Bevel Glass

Handy travelling Cases in plush or leather for these Clocks.

Plush stands with Silvered feet for these Clocks.

"Dot" 8 days going in any position, Nickled or Gilt. Can be had with White or Ivory Dial, with Roman or Arabic figures, or as above with gilt figures "Day Dawn" Dial.

ADDRESS :—60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

By appointment to

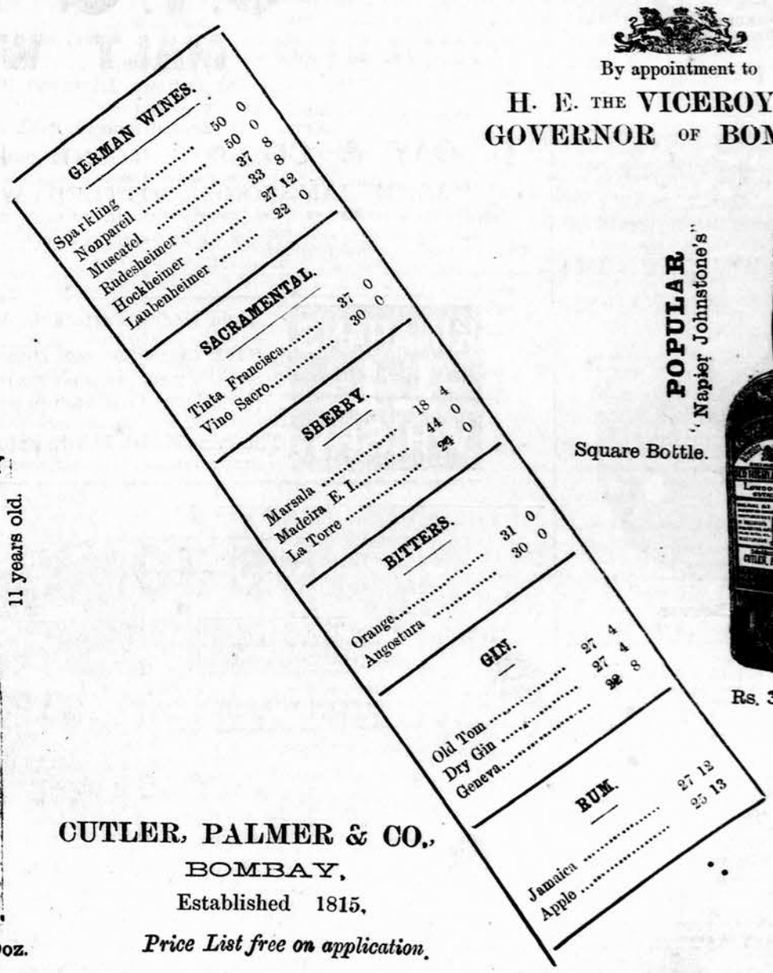
H. E. THE VICEROY, AND GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

WHISKY

"Pall Mall"

11 years old.

Rs. 36 per Doz.



POPULAR "Napier Johnstone's" WHISKY.

Square Bottle.

Rs. 31-8 per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY,

Established 1815.

Price List free on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

EXHIBITION PROCLAIMS

OLD BUSHMILLS IRISH WHISKEY

"THE BEST."

THE JUDGES HAVE AWARDED IT THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR WHISKEY.

BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., LTD., HILL ST., BELFAST, IRELAND.

Established 1784.

Old Pot Still

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA : Treacher & Co., Ld.

CALCUTTA: Cutler, Palmer & Co.; MADRAS: McDowell & Co.—AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

BOTOT TOOTH PASTE
BOTOT DARK TOOTH POWDER
SUPERIOR TOILET VINEGAR
THE SUBLIME FOR THE HAIR
Are sold at the Depot of the GENUINE
EAU DE BOTOT
The only dentifrice approved by the Academy of Medicine of PARIS.
PARIS, 47, RUE DE LA PAIX.
In all the best Houses of BOMBAY and 78a, ESPLANADE ROAD.
See each article bears the signature:

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.